

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XVII., No. 496. SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 9, 1876. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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By the kind permission of the Editor of the *China Review*, an able article on the "Peking Gazette," by W. F. MAYERS, Esq., Chinese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, forms an interesting and appropriate introduction.

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28fe-77 31

THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XVII., No. 496. SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 9, 1876. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Proclamation asserting the Treaty rights of Foreigners	453
SUMMARY OF NEWS	454
EDITORIAL SKETCHES (from Daily News):	
Exchange	456
Assaults on Foreigners	456
Bibliographical Notes	457
OUTPORTS, &c.—	
Tientsin	457
Ningpo	458
Foochow	458
Swatow	458
Hongkong	459
Canton	459
Saigon	459
Higo	459
Yokohama	459
PEKING GAZETTES	460
OFFICIAL PAPERS—	
Proclamation in accordance with the Chefoo Convention, enjoining respect to Foreigners	461
AMUSEMENTS—	
The Shanghai Races	463
Cricket at Swatow	467
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Murder in Hongkew	467
LAW REPORTS—(Officially revised)	
H. M. Supreme Court—	
Police—	
R. v. Harrad	467
R. v. Antonio and Fernando	467
R. v. Corner	468
R. v. Davey	468
R. v. Jones and Woods	468
R. v. Turner	468
R. v. Egastine	468
R. v. Nelson and Erickson	468
R. v. McLaren	469
R. v. Abdul and Mahomed	469
R. v. Cockburn	469
Inquest—	
The Murder in Hongkew	469
U.S. Consulate-General—	
U.S. v. Smith	470
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—	
Table of Tea, Silk and Cotton Exports	471
Market Report	473
Exchange Quotations	476
Share Quotations	476

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Sept. 22	Hankow, ...	Nov. 5
San Francisco, ...	Oct. 1	Yokohama, ...	Oct. 30
Hongkong, ...	Nov. 4	Nagasaki, ...	Nov. 5
Tientsin, ...	" 2	Foochow, ...	Oct. 30

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
Hongkong, ...

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 4th instant, the wife of WILLIAM FOWLER, of a son.
At Shanghai, on the 8th November, Mrs. A. G. MERRILEES, of a daughter.
At Ningpo, on the 3rd instant, the wife of the Rev. JAMES BATES, C.M.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Yedo, on the 27th October, 1876, by the Rev. Bishop Williams, in presence of the U.S. Consul-General, JOHN H. WISNER, of Shanghai, to ISABELLE READ, of Hartford, Conn.

DEATH.

At Chinkiang, on the 5th November, 1876, CATHARINE ANNIE, the beloved wife of W. G. STRONACH, H.B.M.'s Consular Service.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Paoting*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead, and Miss Andrews.
Per str. *Fire Queen*, for Hankow—Mr. Giquel. For Nanking—Mr. Farrow.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Nevada*, from Japan—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead, Miss Andrews, Miss Hatchins, Professor Gluckman, Messrs. Haskell, McMallin, Heemskerck, Ossenburggen, Roussanoff, Schroers, Tomasoni, Hendricks, Mackenzie, Jalland, Ross, No Jin, Wada, Ching Lai; 33 natives in steerage.

Per str. *Seechuen*, from Hankow—Mr. Skatchkoff. From Kiukiang—Messrs. Sombreuil and Moorehead. From Chinkiang—Mr. David.

Per str. *Arratoon Apar*, from Swatow—Mr. Marcus Samuel; 7 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Glaucus*, from Liverpool—Dr. and Mrs. Langley and child, and Miss Satchell. From Hongkong—Messrs. Doyle and Forrest.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Captain Smith. From Nanking—Messrs. A. Skene and J. Main.

Per str. *Tientsin*, from Amoy—Mr. J. Fanon.
Per str. *Chihki*, from Tientsin—Dr. S. W. Williams, Captain Dirckin, and Messrs. Dierch and Leon Sarpeda.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Wisner, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. Chipps, U.S.N., Messrs. Cameron, Chamberlain, Blundell, C. Mody, T. Mody, R. Pestonjee, and W. Keswick; 2 European, 9 Chinese and 1 Japanese in steerage.

Per str. *Peiho*, from Marseilles—Mrs. Chalmers, two children, and maid; Mrs. Souper, child and maid; Mrs. Carlson, and Messrs. Duncan, Dudgeon, Piry, Sinnot, and Schultz. From Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. Chaumont, and Messrs. W. Allcard and Percevoir. From Naples—a Sister of Charity. From Singapore—Miss D'Almeida. From Hongkong—Messrs. McIver, Chalmers, E. Sassoon, J. B. Elias, A. Heard, E. B. Souper, B. E. Permewan, Hunter, Ewald, and George; 4 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Nanking*, from Hankow—Messrs. Lebedeff, Molotkoff, and Ponomareff. From Kiukiang—Mr. S. J. Remiawnikoff.

Per str. *Hupeh*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Messrs. Noetzi and Gundry.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Anadyr*, for Marseilles—Messrs. J. P. Reddie, Osenbruggen, C. David, G. Bluntschli, Ward, Brand, Geller, Robien, Macgregor, Sheargold, Richardson and Mrs. Aretz. For Ismailia—Mr. Roussanoff. For Saigon—Mr. C. Francois. For Singapore—Mr. Hutchison. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Lacaze and child, Messrs. Chamberlain, Thomazoni, W. Keswick, George, Munktil, and Joseph.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer at in shade.		Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
Nov. 1	30.04	61.0	68.5	53.0	57.0	56.0	0	N. Z.	0.05
2	30.05	62.5	69.5	55.5	61.0	58.0	6	N. N. W.	0.12
3	30.19	50.0	53.0	43.0	45.0	42.0	7	N. W.	"
4	30.15	44.0	54.5	38.5	44.0	41.5	7	N. W.	"
5	30.10	47.5	54.5	39.0	45.5	42.0	7	N. W.	0.06
6	30.15	43.0	53.0	33.5	42.5	35.0	6	N. W.	"
7	30.14	48.5	58.0	41.5	50.5	48.5	4	N. W.	"

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1876.

It will be remembered that one of the terms required by the Chefoo Convention, was that the Provincial Governments should be instructed to issue a proclamation, embodying Li Hung-chang's memorial regarding the Yün-nan outrage and the Imperial Decree approving the terms of settlement. This proclamation has now been drawn up, and has been also made to embody a decree issued at the instance of the Tsung-li yamen, in October last year, asserting the right of foreigners to travel and protection. It must be remembered that the recent difficulty arose out of an act in contravention of this privilege; and its distinct assertion and reiteration naturally, therefore, form prominent features in the terms of reparation. As will be seen by the translation which we publish on another page, the proclamation is only a compilation of the three documents we have named. But, as our readers have had frequent opportunities of remarking, this is the common form of notifications issued by subordinates at the order of their superior. They announce that they have received a despatch, which they

quote at length, and wind up with the usual exhortation and menace. The document as we print it, then, is a common form which can be used throughout the Empire, with the simple prefix and affix of the names of the local officials. In the terms of Li Hung-chang's memorial itself, which set forth the conditions more elaborately than could be done in the text of the Convention—this proclamation is to be posted in every prefecture, sub-prefecture and district throughout the Empire, "so that every household may know the relations in which the Chinese and Foreigners stand to each other."

It would be difficult to frame a more complete assertion of the treaty rights of foreigners, *quâ* passports and travel,—that is, in fact, of their political status in the country, than this document affords; and we cannot but hope good will result from its promulgation. There are of course those who affirm that it will never be posted, and we confess that former experience of Chinese ill-faith in such matters goes far to justify their disbelief. The Chinese failed altogether to publish the Tientsin treaty in the *Peking Gazette*, as was stipulated in that document; and fulfilment of that stipulation has never been enforced. They did worse, if we are rightly informed, than not publish a report of the Audience; they caused a satirical report to be published in districts remote from the treaty ports, where they thought they were unlikely to be detected. But the British Minister was probably infected by this disbelief, as strongly as those who question the utility of the present document; for the same clause of the Convention which requires the proclamation, affirms also that, "for two years to come, officers will be sent by the British Minister to different places in the provinces, to see that it is posted." And we repeat that, if this stipulation is fulfilled, as it appears likely that it will be fulfilled, the political status of foreigners will be more clearly appreciated by the people and Mandarins, in districts where the haziest notions on the subject have prevailed.

But while expressing this satisfaction at the general tenor of the proclamation, we must repeat our regret at the insufficient explanation which has been tolerated in Li's memorial, of the refusal of the British Minister to allow the punishment of the Yunnan prisoners. It is well understood by foreigners that he absolutely rejected their punishment, because he knew that they were the merest instruments of a far higher power. We remarked, on the first

appearance of the Imperial edict, that this matter had been improperly slurred over, but trusted that the memorial would indicate more clearly the real state of the case. We were again disappointed; and the mistake repeats itself, now that these documents come to be reproduced in the Proclamation. We fully recognise the impossibility of requiring a Government to humiliate itself beyond a certain limit, in the eyes of its own subjects. But we still think, as we thought at the outset, that that limit has not been approached in the present case, and that a form of words could have been adopted which would more clearly have indicated the real state of the case, without affecting too harshly the dignity of the Throne.

Summary of News.

The American mail of the 30th September arrived on the 4th instant, by the M.B. str. *Nevada*.

The French mail of the 22nd September arrived yesterday, by the M.M. str. *Peiho*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the M.M. str. *Anadyr*.

We hear that telegrams announce an armistice between Turkey and Servia, for two months.

The Races, which occupied Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, have of course been the most prominent feature of the past seven days. On Friday, the first day, a sudden change of weather took place—the temperature became very low, and early in the afternoon the discomfort thus caused was further increased by heavy clouds and drizzling rain, the latter increasing as the day wore on, and interfering materially with the excellence of the sport. Towards the close, indeed, it was impossible to distinguish anything beyond a very moderate distance, and interest generally visibly declined. Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, were dry and fine but bitterly cold, a North-westerly wind blowing with much force on each day, and raising clouds of dust, though the Stewards did all they could to stop this source of inconvenience, by ordering a copious application of water. Fortunately, the occupants of the lower balcony of the Grand Stand were in a measure sheltered from its violence, but the attendance each day was thin, though not sufficiently so to give it a deserted look. There was a pretty display of flowers as usual, and the several cups, &c., to be contested for were also displayed. The Stewards caused an excellent tiffin to be provided on each of the three official days, which, under the supervision of Mr. Mongon, the Steward of the Shanghai Club, left nothing to be desired. Still, despite the efforts of all concerned to make the Meeting as attractive as usual, there was a perceptible falling off in the pleasure and excitement generally experienced on the Course. The holiday was, however, doubtless welcomed in the Settlement, as it enabled business

toilers to indulge in any kind of enjoyment they chose; and notwithstanding the drawback of nipping weather, many availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by nearly five days' release from the desk or counter, to indulge in a 'quiet up-country trip or a yacht sail on the Hwangpoo and adjacent creeks. It might not be inopportune, however, to suggest to the Race Committee, the advisability of holding the Autumn Meeting a week or ten days earlier in future years, as being more likely to avoid the sudden change from temperate to cold weather nearly always experienced in Shanghai at the commencement of November. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, the Meeting, cannot be regarded otherwise than a successful one in a sporting sense, which to the real racing man may be considered as the *ne plus ultra* of any such meeting.

Greater interest appears to be taken in the approaching Autumn competition of the Shanghai Rifle Volunteers, than has been the case for several years past, and a successful meeting is anticipated. The entries closed last week, with a total of 30 names. No. 1 and 2 Companies, and the Mih-ho-loongs have entered a team of eight men each to compete in the Companies' match. The practice so far has been very fair, and what is more cheering is the fact that some new men are shooting well.

The Mih-ho-loong Rifle competition is advertised to take place on the 15th inst.

We hear that the members of St. Andrew's Society have decided to have the usual banquet on St. Andrew's day.

The 6th instant, being the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, Americans elected their President for four years from the 4th day of March next; and we understand that telegraphic information has been received that the choice has fallen on Governor Tilden.—An informal poll of votes of American residents in Shanghai, was taken at the Astor House Hotel. The total cast was 81, showing 52 for the Republicans, Hayes and Wheeler, and 29 for the Democrats, Tilden and Hendricks. One vote was given for Horace Greeley and H. W. Beecher; and it would seem that the Ditchmen of Berks County are not quite extinct even in Shanghai, for an enthusiastic voter exercised his franchise in favour of General Jackson and Reform!—Messrs. Henry Sylva and B. H. Lewis were the Judges; Mr. J. J. Coffey, election clerk; and Mr. J. A. Johnson inspector of votes. The Democrats were loudly cheered on tendering their votes. To American officials in China, the choice is a matter of grave personal concern, for, according to the practice in America, they may all be re-called in consequence of the election of a candidate who is opposed to them in politics.

An inquest was opened Monday, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., relative to the death of a Bengalee named Bucknah, late watchman at the S. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, in Hongkew, who was found murdered in his hut early on Sunday morning. Evidence having been given as to the identification of the body, Dr. Johnston was examined and testified that there were

two wounds on the body, each sufficient to cause death—a stab on the left side and a cut on the throat. The wound on the throat was too large and deep to be self-inflicted, and in his opinion deceased had been first disabled by the stab in the side, and then while prostrate his throat had been cut. The enquiry was resumed on the following day, when several witnesses were examined, but no new material facts were elicited, and when the evidence was completed the Coroner advised another adjournment to enable the police to further investigate the case before a verdict was given. The jury were in favour of that course being adopted, and accordingly the inquiry was again adjourned.

The Soochow Creek appears to be again becoming famous for piratical attacks on native craft. Several instances of the kind are known to have occurred quite recently, but whether the pirates have been captured and punished is an open question. A more than usually glaring case happened on Monday, of which, as far as we have been able to learn, the facts are as follow:—A silk dealer and his partner from Hangchow had been to Shanghai to dispose of their stock, on account of which one of them had received Sycee to the value of Tls. 400. The amount of Sycee in the possession of the other is not known, but is believed to have been of greater value. The two men left Shanghai in a boat on Saturday, the 28th ult., and by Monday night had reached a place named Singpo, about forty li on this side Kunshan. Here they anchored for the night, and retired to rest. About eleven o'clock, a gang of ten or a dozen pirates boarded the boat, seized the two unfortunate men, dragged them ashore, and beat them so savagely as to leave them for dead on the bank of the Creek. One of them, it is believed, has since died from the effects of the injuries he received. The object of the ruffians clearly was plunder, for when they had discovered and appropriated the Tls. 400, they decamped, and have not since been heard of.

The *Courier* also mentions a subsequent case in which two foreigners were instrumental in saving a boat which was being carried off by pirates.

A pony bolted with a trap from Smith's market, Tuesday forenoon. On the Yang-king-pang it knocked down a wheelbarrow coolie, and on the Canton Road smashed three jinrickshas. The runaway galloped through several streets of the Settlement, but strange to say little damage was done beyond that already mentioned. The wheelbarrow coolie was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital, but his injuries were found to be not of a serious nature.

Telegraphic communication by the Southern line is again interrupted, through the breakage of the cable between Gutzlaff and Amoy. The *H. C. Orsted* has gone out to repair it.

H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant* left this port on Sunday, for Nagasaki.

The C. M. S. N. Co.'s second new river steamer *Kiang Yung* arrived on the 2nd inst. She left Glasgow on the 8th of

September, and, therefore, including stoppages at the different ports, has been 55 days on the passage. She is in a rough unfinished state, and, we hear, will go into dock to be completed. She is a sister ship to the *Kiang-Kwan*. The latter hoisted the Chinese flag the same day.

Another illustration of the necessity of great care being exercised as to the anchorage of large vessels on the Pootung side of the Hwangpoo, above the Point, took place yesterday. The favourite clipper ship *Halloween* has been taking in a valuable cargo of tea and silk in No. 3 section, nearly abreast of the *Charybdis*, and a little below her was moored the *Leander*. In swinging to the ebb tide yesterday morning, the *Halloween* grounded, and when all the other vessels in the locality had swung to the tide, she was athwart the river, experiencing the full effects of a strong current. Her position placed the *Leander* in an awkward predicament, the force of the eddies keeping her in constant movement round her moorings. It was not until the flood tide made in the afternoon, that the *Halloween* floated. Happily she was no worse for the mishap, and later in the day she proceeded to the lower limits preparatory to starting for London. An alteration in the moorings for vessels at this point would prevent a recurrence of a similar accident, and the matter is worthy of the attention of the Harbour authorities.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the September-October part of *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*.

The *Peking Gazette* is often quaint, but is seldom downright amusing. The issue of the 8th October, however, contains a memorial which could hardly be beaten by the best of Rasper's tales in *Vanity Fair*. A woman in Manchuria has committed the grave impropriety of marrying three times, and of bolting from the third husband four days after marriage. And a literate cousin has had the bad taste to take up her cause, although "aware how improperly she has behaved in thus taking one husband after another." The criminality comes in, in an alleged false charge trumped up by the lady against her (second) brother-in-law, of misappropriating her husband's land; but it is not clear that the cousin's indelicacy in supporting a lady who has had three husbands is not viewed more seriously than his wrong-doing in helping forward the false charge. For one or other, or both, of his misdeeds, he is deprived of his degree. The brother-in-law is set at liberty; and the lady is sent back to her brother—to enter, we presume, upon fresh conquests.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 8th October contains a curious admission of the principle of extradition, in the case of Corea, under circumstances which are related. A man travelling in the suite of the Korean Envoy, caused the death of a Chinaman. It is admitted that the death was purely accidental, inasmuch as there was no intention to commit murder; still, "by the laws of China, the sentence should be that of strangulation." That, however, is immaterial; for, "since the prisoner is a Corean

subject, the proper course to be pursued is to remit him to his own Government, to be dealt with of its own authority." He has accordingly been sent to Moukden, from whence he will be forwarded to Corea.—The principle is recognised, among civilised nations, of giving up to his own authorities a man who has sought refuge abroad from the consequences of a crime committed at home. European Governments even claim, in China and Japan, that foreign wrongdoers shall be tried by their own Consuls instead of by the native Courts. But the principle recognised in the present case goes further than either, and is an extreme concession that one would not have expected of the Chinese. It shows that the principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction is not new to them.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 14th October contains the decree, expected for some time past, with reference to the disgraceful embezzlements practised in the course of the last two years at Foochow, by individuals employed in managing contracts for the purchase of foreign arms and artillery, and also with regard to the frauds brought to light in connection with the purchase-money paid for the two small gunboats imported from England last year. Two officials are sentenced to lose their heads, but the terms of the decree indicate an intention, it would seem, to mitigate this penalty in case restitution be made; whilst the civilian functionary who is held responsible for the contract entered into for the gunboats, is nominally required to refund the amount of overcharge, and is further sentenced to undergo penal servitude.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Acting Vice-Consul at Tokio, has received the appointment of Acting Law Secretary for the Supreme Court of China and Japan.

We learn that Sir Thomas Wade was expected to leave Peking Monday last, on his way home. He may be expected at Shanghai in a few days.

We hear also that Kwoh Sung-tao, the Envoy to England, was likely to leave Peking about the same time as Sir Thomas Wade, and may, therefore, be expected here in a day or two.

We learn that the following important changes in the personnel of the Chinese provincial administration have been decided on. Li Han-chang, who is at present on his way to assume the Governor-Generalship of Sze-ch'wan, is recalled and reappointed to his former post as Governor-General of Hu-kwang. The present Governor of Shantung, Ting Pao-ch'eng, principally known as the determined opponent of mining enterprise, is appointed to the Governor-Generalship of Sze-ch'wan, and is succeeded in Shantung by Wên-kêh, who was lately nominated from the Treasurer-ship of Sze-ch'wan to become Governor of Yunnan. To this last-named post the present acting Governor, P'an Ting-sin, is appointed. The vacant Governor-Generalship of Fuhkien and Chehkiang (Min-ch'êh) is filled by the appointment of Ho-King, some years ago acting Governor-General at Nanking, who has just emerged from a period of mourning.

Editorial Selections.

EXCHANGE.

THE difficulty of calculating so seemingly simple a matter as the rise or fall of exchange has been amply illustrated within the last few months; and it is doubtful if, even after the experience which we seem to have gained, we are even now in a better position to do so. The strange fall in the silver markets in Europe had its effect in China, in a more than ordinarily exaggerated form; and, even now that the market is exhibiting an apparent return to steadiness, it can scarcely be said that, in China, the rate of exchange has at all settled to its normal condition. There were two disturbing effects at work in the early summer, either of which alone would have been sufficient to disturb the exchange; but as it so happened that they pulled in opposite directions, it might reasonably have appeared that they would neutralize each other. To a certain extent they did so in the long run, but only after fluctuations to which our exchange has been a stranger for some time. The first of these was the constant fall in silver, which produced a panic amongst holders of that metal; and the second was the unexpected rise in the price of silk, which demanded considerably more sycee than was customary, to meet its requirements. The effect of the first was to diminish to the lowest ebb the store of silver in the place. It was a thing to be got rid of as fast as possible, and banks bought sterling at continually decreasing rates. But when this had gone on for some time, it was discovered that enough silver had not been left to carry on the ordinary business of the place, so that which had gone away had to be replaced at a considerable advance in price; and exchange, from being below par, became suddenly lifted up above it. This naturally caused a reflux of silver, till it seemed again that the balance was about to be re-established. At present, the price of silk again has fallen in the Home markets; the export has diminished in consequence, and for the moment it is possible that silver may again become superabundant.

Yet it does not seem to an outsider that all this movement of bullion is quite a wholesome sign. It costs a good deal to send silver to and from India, the nearest market; and all this expense of transfer and re-transfer is really a serious drag on trade. It therefore behoves us to consider whether some more economic system could not be introduced than the present. We are much at fault, in China, in the matter of statistics. In a rough way, it is true that the course of bullion follows the course of trade, and that balances must somehow or other be paid for in cash. But in modern times, there are other actuating causes at work. Profitable investments in a country cause naturally a flow of bullion to it, and

this flow is responded to but slowly in a greater demand for imports. Still, to a certain extent, it is in the end responded to, and a careful study of statistics would probably show us in what manner. Unfortunately, we are so placed that we cannot reckon on those statistics. In China we fail in more than one requirement. In the first place we have no statistics of native trade, which seriously affect the total result; and, in the second, a large portion of the foreign trade—that which passes through Hongkong—is only returned in the most primitive manner. Did we know the amount and the direction of the distributing trade of Hongkong, we would be in a better position to see our way in exchange operations.—It is in exchange itself, however, that the greatest want is to be noticed, and this is a thing which might comparatively easily be remedied. The Chamber of Commerce takes much trouble to collect statistics of imports and exports, but takes no account of the movements of bullion; yet the latter are in many respects even more important than the former. We believe that very fair estimates of the amount of bullion held at any time by the native banks are obtainable; but the foreign banks preserve a studious secrecy with regard to their own stock and its movements. We imagine the fluctuations of the last five months have not been all profit to the foreign banks in the place; though, to some, they have undoubtedly resulted in enormous gains. And merchants, if they had had proper statistics, would have been in a better position to carry on a sound exchange business. At first there might be a little difficulty in starting such tables as we suggest; yet, as elsewhere those difficulties have not proved insurmountable, there seems no reason why Shanghai should not devise some system of reporting them. In London, not only have we the weekly stocks of bullion at the Bank of England, but we have the daily transactions at the Bankers' clearing house. Something of the same nature might be established in Shanghai. The weekly stocks of silver and gold in foreign and native banks, the weekly movements of sycee—constwise, and to or from Europe, India, and America; and the amount of exchange business done for each mail, could readily be obtained. At least, the subject seems well worthy of the consideration of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

ASSAULTS ON FOREIGNERS.

WHEN remarking, last week, that the country people in this neighbourhood are generally good tempered and civil, we should have added—except in case of an accident or misunderstanding. For it has been shown, on several occasions, that they are capable of great violence if once a row begins. An instance of this occurred in

the case we reported last week, where two midshipmen of the Detached Squadron had their guns taken from them and broken, as a consequence of shooting a pigeon. It is easy to understand how the "trouble" grew. One of the lads foolishly and thoughtlessly shoots a bird which he must have known was private property. The owner comes up and expostulates excitedly, in a language which the Englishmen do not understand; and the culprit offers a dollar as compensation, of course in plain English, which the villagers do not understand. Things go on, until a man lays hands on one of the lads, who, Middy-like, "gives him one" in the face to make him let go. The first blow in such a case is generally a signal for the row to begin. Gongs were beaten, the villagers turned out, and eventually both guns were taken away, and the Middies made a bolt for the river.—Now they were clearly in the wrong, in the first instance, in shooting the pigeon, and that act caused all the trouble; but, equally clearly, the villagers were in the wrong in resorting to violence to obtain redress. If it had been possible to make explanations; if the lads could have said they were sorry, and offered compensation, in terms intelligible to the owner of the bird, the chances are there would have been no trouble. The fact that the guns were sent on board next morning, shows that what was done was done under excitement, and that the villagers concluded they had done wrong, when they came to their calmer senses. But it shows also that they had means of ascertaining to what ship the foreigners belonged; and that what they ought to have done, therefore, was to go on board and complain, or ask for compensation, as they saw fit. The vessels of the Detached Squadron have gone, so we presume the matter will remain where it is; but it is clearly time that the villagers between this and Woosung were taught that they must not resort to violence in case of misunderstanding with foreigners. There have been two or three cases lately, in which they may certainly have thought they had provocation, but in which they took the law into their own hands in a way which ought not to have been tolerated. The Chinese should be taught that strict and even-handed justice will be dealt out, in cases of collision between natives and foreigners; that if the foreigner is in the wrong he will be punished, and that if the Chinaman is in the wrong his punishment will be strictly required. But they should also be taught that punishment must be dealt out by the proper authorities, and not administered by lynch law, on the spot. Chinamen are quite capable of getting up a row among themselves, and quite capable of combining to beat an offender of their own clan. But the chances are always, in such a case, that some other Chinamen will interfere to prevent matters going to

extremes. A foreigner, however, isolated in the country, is much worse off. If he gets into trouble, every man's hand will be against him; he will have no friends; and it is, therefore, all the more necessary that he should be surrounded with all possible prestige, and that no case of violence against foreigners should be disregarded.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Our collection to-day is a most miscellaneous one, quite incapable of being sorted into classes. The books have been sent us in a heap by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh; and in a heap we are obliged to notice them.

Hay Fever or Summer Catarrh: Its Nature and Treatment. By GEO. M. BEARD, A.M., M.D. New York: Harpers, 1876.

Hay Fever is, we believe, of very rare occurrence in China. Still, there may be sufferers, and for such, not for professional readers, this book is written. Dr. Beard ascribes the painful attacks of catarrh and sneezing which characterise the disease, to functional nervous derangement excited by various irritants, the particular immediate cause which affects one person being often inoperative on another. It is consolatory to learn that although no definite line of treatment can be laid down, there is a remedy for almost every individual case. Some persons will be exempt at sea, or by the sea side, others in mountainous regions or in high latitudes; others again will escape the enemy by keeping quiet in cool, closed, darkened rooms, while tonics of different kinds, and especially the snuffing up of a solution of quinine will meet the requirements of those who cannot change their residence or mode of living. It may be some satisfaction to those who like to be ill in good company, to learn that "hay-fever" is a disease of the fashionable and the thoughtful—the price of wealth and culture, a part of the penalty of a fine organisation and an indoor life.

Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1875. Edited by Spencer F. Baird. New York: Harpers, 1876.

This is the fifth volume of the series. It will prove of the greatest value to all those who have neither the time nor money needed for the pursuit of contemporary scientific discoveries through current magazine literature. Here within 600 pages will be found brief but clearly intelligible abstracts of the most important papers which have appeared during the year in American and European journals dealing with Pure and Applied Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics, Natural Science and the Arts of Agriculture and Pisciculture, Domestic Economy, including lighting, heating, ventilation, meat preservation, &c., Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Public Health. Obviously this is not a volume to review at length. We should say that to editors of newspapers, who stand in need of a cheaply acquired omniscience, this record will be an undisguised blessing. Seriously, however, nobody possessed of any scientific culture can take it up without interest or lay it down without regret.

Comparative Zoology, Structural and Systematic. By James ORTON, A.M. New York: Harpers, 1876.

An excellent little Manual, superbly illustrated. The author justly eschews controversy, and, as is fit in an educational work, confines himself mainly to recording ascertained and generally accepted facts. Through the extensive ground thus laid open, Mr. Orton is a safe and intelligent guide. Although it nowhere claims to serve as an introduction to the advanced speculations of the naturalists who within

our days have gone far towards revolutionising not only biology but psychology, it appears to us that the special value of this book lies in the sure foundation it lays for a rational appreciation of the labours of Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel, Lewes, and Spencer. We notice one weak point. "Life," says the author, "is the cause of organisation, not the result of it." Now supposing this assertion to be true, it throws no light whatsoever on the question—What is life? But in fact it assumes too much and proves too much. It assumes that life is antecedent to organisation or in other words that the lowest living forms possess no trace of organs. But this is to assert that because we cannot find organs they are certainly not present, a proposition which no scientific person in these days of constant advance in microscopic power will admit for a moment. On the other hand, it proves too much, for nobody who has studied the formation of crystals in fine films of saturated solutions, will feel disposed to deny organisation in the strict sense to the mineral world. And, further, if life is the cause of organisation, how is it that, on the Author's own shewing, the lowest living forms have no organs. We confess with pleasure that, but for this blot, the chapter on life, exhibiting as it does the nature and extent of our ignorance, not of our knowledge, is unexceptionable. It is a thousand times more important that we should know our ignorance than that we should parade our real and supposed knowledge.

Cripples, the Carrier: by R. D. BLACKMORE. New York, Harpers, 1876.

Mr. Blackmore has now for some years spread his wares before a more or less appreciative public, and there is no question that his popularity is constantly on the increase. Due this, at least in part, is without doubt, to his having educated a class of readers to enjoy scenery description elaborated as no writer of fiction of our acquaintance since Scott has attempted to elaborate it. Mr. Blackmore's plots are of the simplest, nay of the most transparent character. His heroes and heroines are men and women, sometimes overstrained it is true, like Squire Overshute in the book before us, but never mere incarnations of imperfectly conceived ideas. His language is studiously archaic, and through this, though never obscure, sometimes not quite intelligible. He is fond of quaint locutions taken from the English Bible, and of inversions and rugged sentence-endings that suggest a conscious or unconscious imitation of Carlyle. By this we do not mean to imply that Mr. Blackmore's literary style is a bad one, or even one not to our taste. But it is very close to a bad one, as Macaulay said of his own style. So much for the setting of the story. The story itself is to our mind beyond praise. Let those pass it by who require high seasoning. There is no murder and no adultery. Forgery there is, but adapted strictly to the end in view—the deception of a simple village maid who needed no superhuman skill for the tricking of her. It is a tale of an unusual series of episodes naturally arising in the course of ordinary provincial life, and it is the naturalness of the links which unite the common with the uncommon, that constitutes one of the main claims of the story considered as a picture of actual life.

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

The *Chihli*, which left here yesterday morning, had as a passenger, S. Wells Williams, LL.D., recently Secretary of

the American Legation at Peking. He left Peking the 25th of October, just 43 years from the day of his landing at Canton, a longer period of usefulness than has fallen to the lot of most persons in China.

Dr. Williams came to China under the auspices of the "American Board," and in charge of the Society's Press at Canton. He continued in that relation until the Society disposed of its Press, and closed that department of missionary operations in Canton. He was intimately and laboriously connected with that valuable work, the "Chinese Repository," which owed its success, and also much of its value and interest, very largely to him. He was Interpreter to Commodore Perry, on his visits to Japan in 1853 and 1854, when the first treaty of peace and amity was made with Japan. He was also one of the Interpreters, and exerted an important influence in connection with the treaty of 1858 with China. As Secretary of Legation, he has won the respect and esteem of both Foreigners and Chinese. His knowledge of the Chinese language is excelled by few if any. With the laws, manners and customs of China he is also familiar. He is most extensively known by his historical work on China, entitled "The Middle Kingdom," and by his large "Dictionary of the Chinese Language." His departure from China will be felt as a personal loss by many, while every good and noble cause or work has lost an earnest supporter.

On Saturday evening, the 28th ultimo, the Rev. Dr. Speer, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture on the Centennial Exhibition, which was very interesting. The proceeds of the lecture were generously donated by the lecturer to the Temperance Hall, in which the lecture was delivered.

Several robberies have been reported of late. In some cases, the thieves have been armed, and injuries were inflicted by them on inmates of the houses broken into, resulting, in one or two instances, in death. Some of the burglars have been arrested.

It is said that the recent Chih Hsien, Mr. Hsian, has been encouraging the Hun Hsing Taz (混星子), or black-mailers, in their nefarious business. They have now become almost or quite unmanageable. They are implicated in these burglaries. It is thought that Hsian's request for sick leave was prompted by his inability to control an agency which he has permitted to establish itself within his jurisdiction. It remains to be seen whether his successor, Mr. Wu, will be able to suppress the evil.

Besides the Customs Taotai, there are other Government officers appointed to special departments in connection with the revenue of this place. One of the officers has charge of the tribute grain. Another is appointed by the "Board of Works," and has to collect the duty on all wood, timber and wooden articles coming to Tientsin. It has long been a question among the people why foreign matches were so much dearer than formerly. And they have just discovered, I am informed, that after paying duty as a foreign article of import, this gentleman of the "Board of Works" levies a second duty on them, on the score that they are wooden articles. And so the poor people must suffer. "For ways that are dark," &c.

Distressing accounts of suffering among the people inland, are reaching us from different parts. The sad question is, "What are we to do in the winter?" and it seems only too certain that many must die of starvation. Though large quantities of grain are arriving by steamer, it is insufficient, and moreover cannot reach to any great distance inland with the present modes of transportation.

A cold northerly wind is blowing this evening, with a light sprinkle of rain. This betokens a change from our late delightful weather.

1st November.

NINGPO.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday in the City. The large Chinese building within the Salt Gate, occupied as a barracks by the Anglo-Chinese contingent, caught fire about 1 p.m., and burned completely to the ground. The building, which was originally a Taoist temple, was very inflammable, being old and having about it the immense quantity of wood-work usual in such structures. The wood, too, was extremely dry, owing to the long prevalence of fine weather; and to add to the unfavourable conditions, a gale of wind was blowing.

The fire broke out in the quarters occupied by Major Watson, on the north side of the building. It was first discovered in the ceiling of the dining room, and must apparently have been communicated from the chimney. This was built of brick, and had been used safely for several years; a fire had indeed been burning in the room only the previous day; and the only conjecture is that the high wind must have shaken and somehow injured the chimney, leaving an orifice through which sparks could escape. At any rate, shortly after the fire had been lighted, the ceiling in its immediate neighbourhood was discovered to be on fire; and on tearing away the plaster Major Watson found the whole interior surface alight. Orders were at once given to get underweigh the powerful fire engine which is kept on the premises, and to sound the bugle alarm to call in the soldiers. In this respect, however, also, the accident could hardly have happened more unfortunately. It was the day for changing guards, and the great majority of the men were absent from barracks, either going or returning. Even if all had been present, however, it seems certain that nothing could have availed to save the building, though they might have saved some of the contents; the gale, blowing from the side on which the fire originated, carried the flames from room to room with frightful rapidity; and it became a matter of urgency to get out the powder, of which a large quantity was stored in the front section of the building. The knowledge that a quantity of ammunition was stored in the premises, not only kept by-standers from assisting, but frightened people in the neighbourhood into removing their furniture. The members of the Chinese Fire Brigade, too, who have long been jealous of the foreign engine, which has been worked with an efficiency that eclipsed their own efforts, at many fires in the city and suburbs, made the same excuse to hold aloof. The work had to be done by the few soldiers who could be gathered at the moment, and it was done with an energy for which they deserve all credit. Under the direction of Major Watson—Colonel Cooke was absent at the time on an excursion up the river—a hole was knocked in the wall fronting the street, and the barrels of powder were rapidly passed out and carried to a distance, till all were placed in safety.

The flames in the meantime had obtained complete mastery; it was evident, indeed, within a quarter of an hour from their outbreak, that nothing could save the building; and even its contents had to be sacrificed to the supreme necessity of moving the powder. I have already explained why there were few men on the premises at the time of the outbreak, and all these had to be employed in this urgent work. By the time that was done, all hope of saving anything was gone.

Only a portion even of the muskets and accoutrements in the barrack room on the ground floor could be got out; and all those in store in the upper portion of the building were destroyed. A few things were saved from Major Watson's private quarters by two gentlemen who chanced to be visiting him at the time of the accident; but Colonel Cooke has lost absolutely everything except his safe and a box of papers which were very intelligently removed by his household servants. The fire engine which is kept in the barracks was, as I have said, got underweigh at the outset; that attached to the Police Station in the foreign Settlement was run over at the first alarm; but before it could arrive the building was in a mass of flame, and all that the united efforts of the two engines could effect, was to prevent the flames spreading to the large temple adjoining. A great tree standing in the court-yard of this building, and whose branches somewhat overhang the barrack compound, caught fire, and so placed the temple itself, whose eaves are in contact with the trunk, in imminent danger. This was, however, happily averted by the efforts of the engines. But it was not till long after dark that these were able to cease from their labours, in the persuasion that all further danger was over.

Any one who has visited a Chinese temple, and noticed the large wooden pillars and the great beams which support the lofty roofs, will be able to understand the fierceness and duration of the conflagration. Fanned by the strong wind, the flames roared and rioted amid the wood-work with a fierceness that nothing could control. Even the next morning, the lower layers of the heaps of fallen bricks were in some places red hot; and how intense had been the heat was shown by the lumps of molten crockery and molten glass, bent gun-barrels, and bayonets contorted almost into the shape of a corkscrew, that were lying amid the ruins; while the force of the wind may be judged from the fact that the sparks and burning embers set fire to a pile of brushwood stacked outside the city wall, at a distance of several hundred yards. It is most fortunate that the removal of the ammunition was safely effected; had this exploded it would have caused immense damage to the adjacent buildings, and even to the Confucian temple which stands at a short distance in front of the Barracks. The City authorities owe a debt of gratitude to the officers and men whose energy saved them from the trouble and expense such a disaster would have entailed. No one, happily, was seriously hurt. Major Watson's hands were badly burned in trying to tear down the burning ceiling; but there is no risk of permanent injury.

7th November.

FOOCHOW.

The *Herald* understands that Mr. Sinclair will shortly resume his post as British Consul at Foochow. The Chinese memorandum on the "Dust Question" has been issued, and will be posted in all Tea Rooms throughout the Foreign Settlement. It sets forth that in future the legitimate per-centage of dust in parcels of congou tea is not to exceed 12 per cent. On Monday last, a native who had been acting as ground-broker for a British subject, and who was in consequence threatened and molested by the so-called "gentry" of the neighbourhood, or their agents, was sent by the gentleman who employed him to H.B.M. Consul, with a demand for protection. The Consul then sent the man under the safeguard of his card, to the Min Hsien in order that his depositions might be taken. That official (influenced, it is said, by false statements from these "gentry") had thereupon the incredible

audacity to order the man to be bamboozed and thrown into prison! Such an insult to the Queen's representative is surely without precedent; while on the other hand the support of third parties who interfere with a foreign negotiation for ground, and the punishment of those who assist in such negotiation, is an insolent violation of treaty-stipulations, and a menace to all foreign residents who may in future find occasion to buy real property here. We cannot doubt that Her Majesty's Consul is, in the interest of his nationals, taking very decided steps in the matter. A riot, which to some extent interfered with the progress of the Military Examinations now going on in the City, occurred on Saturday morning last. The native version of the affair is that a party of Honan irregulars waylaid and half-murdered a Bow-and-Arrow man, and afterwards proceeded to the wounded man's quarters which the ruffians thoroughly ransacked. The provincial troops declined to go on with their drill until the perpetrators of this outrage were properly punished. The "Paper Man" mania has, at last, found its way into Foochow. An anonymous placard has been posted in the City and suburbs, in which Christians were accused of being at the bottom of the trouble. The foreign Consuls have represented the matter to the high authorities, who have promised to enquire into the origin of the placard in question. But it is extremely doubtful if the respectable promoters of this defamatory humbug will either be discovered or punished. It is said that Ting Futai has been recalled by the Peking Government, and that His Excellency will shortly leave for the North. If so, the *Herald* says the people of Fokien will have reason to regret the departure of an able and upright official, who has during his brief term of office gained the esteem of natives and foreigners alike. It may be that Ting is too clean a broom to obtain high favor at Peking. At a meeting of members of the Foochow Club held on the 24th October, it was resolved to raise the entrance fee to \$30. It is understood that the Tartar Camp will be at the disposal of the Race Club on and after the 16th instant, when training is expected to commence. In the meantime the number of griffins arriving is said to exceed the demand. The *Herald* understands that the Committee of the A. D. C. have resolved upon an early opening of the dramatic season, and that an entertainment will be shortly announced. A shooting range has been selected by the Committee of the Rifle Club, and the carbines received from Hongkong are in course of being served out to the members. It is also understood that the Committee are making endeavours in the meanwhile to obtain a supply of Martini-Henry Rifles. Game birds of all kinds except quail seem to be very scarce. The latter are, we hear, in great abundance, and several good bags are reported. In its last issue, the *Herald* said the Chinese corvette *Yang Woo* had left for Chefoo. It now finds it was premature, in so far that the *Yang Woo*, although under orders for sea and having a pilot on board, was detained at the last moment, her orders having been countermanded by the Arsenal Authorities. She is now lying at Pagoda Anchorage, but it is believed that there is some intention of sending her to Europe with the Chinese Embassy.

SWATOW.

A little excitement has been created amongst the Chinese population here on account of a rule enforced amongst the Chinese shopkeepers beginning in the first day of the ninth moon (October 17th, 1876), and runs to the following effect:—"That from the first day ninth moon, all buyers

and sellers are prohibited from using short weights and scales as hitherto, and that the weights to be used are now to be regulated according to European custom, viz., 1½ lb. to a catty, not less. All offenders against this rule, whether they be fish sellers or merchants, will be fined the expense of a Chinese theatrical, before the Chinese Clubs.—The To-po-se is said to be a good and just man, and all the Chinese here say he has done a good thing by trying to abolish the bad custom of using short weights. Weights used formerly to be about 12 to 14 taels to a catty, instead of 16 taels, thereby cheating buyers to the extent of from 4 to 2 taels in every catty.

Perhaps you have not yet heard that the American Consulate at Swatow is going to be abolished, and I hear that the present American Consul is going away in about a month's time. Instead of an American Consulate they are going to have a Consular agent, and I have also heard that Mr. Richardson, of Messrs. Bradley & Co., and the Netherlands Consul, has received instructions to take charge of the American Consulate.

HONGKONG.

A meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held on the 2nd instant, to discuss a despatch received from the Shanghai Chamber, relative to the establishment of a Chinese Government Mint. Mr. Nelson, Mr. Welsh, and Mr. Granville Sharpe were the chief speakers. A strong feeling of distrust was expressed in the power of the Chinese Government, and the honesty of the mandarins, to maintain a pure coinage. Mr. Nelson advocated obtaining a British dollar. Mr. Welsh was in favour of a tael currency, and proposed the following motion:—"That the Chamber is of opinion that a Tael to which the present standard Dollar shall be exactly equivalent both in weight and fineness to three-quarters of such Tael, will be the most suitable standard of value for China."—Mr. Granville Sharp regretted, as we have always done, the closure of the Hongkong Mint, and advocated its re-establishment. Mr. Dalrymple proposed as an amendment on Mr. Welsh's resolution, that "Under present circumstances this Chamber does not consider it is advisable that any recommendation should go forth from them requiring a Mint to be established by or under the authority of the Chinese Government for the issuing of coin, to be a legal currency in the ports open to foreign trade in China."—Mr. Linstead seconded the amendment, which was carried by eight to 2.—The *China Mail* says dishonesty on the part of Chinese servants in the employ of foreign firms seems to have reached a climax. A few months ago, a Chinaman, employed in the so-called capacity of comprador in a German firm, ran away with about \$1,000 belonging to his master, and within the last month or so, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s shroff has absconded with some \$8,000 of his employers' money. The defaulter is the son of the firm's late comprador, a respectable old man. The *Mail* believes a communication has been made to the Chinese Government for the seizure of the defaulter's property in China, and for his apprehension.—The Cricketing Season has been temporarily interrupted by inroads of the cockchafer or black beetle. It appears that these pests have become possessed with the notion that the grass of the Cricket Ground is good for food, and acting upon that belief, have quietly eaten away the roots of the turf to such an extent that the blades are loosened and the cricket field is entirely destroyed. Steps are being taken to repair the damage thus occasioned, and Mr. Ford, the Superintendent of Government Gardens, will doubtless soon checkmate

the objectionable and ill-timed intrusion. The troubles of the Cricketers may turn out to give a fresh impetus to the proposed competitions at the forthcoming Regatta, as many gentlemen addicted to the development of muscle may now turn their attention to the oar in place of the willow.—The Yachting Season was inaugurated on the 3rd inst., by a match between the *Naïad*, *Wave*, *Dido*, and *Ariel*; the first named won easily.—An entertainment was given in the Garrison Theatre on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead.—The *Mail* learns that the Coast Ports have accepted a challenge of the Hongkong Club to play a Cricket Match, and the team will probably visit the Colony just before the Races in February next.—The break in the Penang-Madras cable was found at a depth of 1,200 fathoms.—The *China Mail* says the Siamese ship *Bua Pan* experienced a typhoon on the 4th ultimo, when she was thrown on her beam ends, and the crew had to cut away the topgallant mast and the topsails before she would right herself. Lowest reading of barometer 29.27, wind N. veering to the westward. The gale was at its worst between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. of the 4th, and at 6 p.m. the wind moderated, although there was a very high sea running. With the exception of the loss of a few loose spars, which were washed overboard, very little damage was done. The Siamese ship *Resolution* has put into Saigon dismasted, having encountered the same typhoon.—We regret to hear of the sudden death, by drowning, of Captain Gorman, of the British barque *Corrinne*. The unfortunate man was sleeping on a grating over the wheel chains on a level with the top of the rail, and rolled overboard in his sleep. Every effort was made to save him, but without success.

CANTON.

The newly appointed Hoppo and the retired Prefect of Canton both leave for Peking to-morrow. The former goes home to mourn one hundred days for the death of his mother, and the latter to have an audience with the Emperor, with a view, it is said, to secure a higher appointment than his last. The Viceroy is to act for the Hoppo during his absence, and has already taken over charge. His first act is a good one. Suspecting that the merchants are "squeezed" by the petty officials, and in order to avoid this corruption, he has had the tariff of duties published and posted on the walls of the yamen.

From Lo-ting-chan I hear that a stand has been made against the extortion practised by the Customs officers there. Some time ago a wei-yuen who was appointed to one of the lekin stations, endeavoured to make a "squeeze" upon the merchants by levying an extra duty on tea. The merchants stoutly refused to pay the extra amount demanded. Finding this trick did not succeed, the officer got a reinforcement of soldiers, stationed them in the Custom-house, and gave orders that each junk passing should be made to pay, the large ones 400 cash. Upon this a sort of strike has taken place, all the boats having ceased sailing. The merchants and gentry petitioned the magistrate in reference to the matter, but no notice was taken of their petition. Eventually they held what I suppose I may fitly term an indignation meeting. They have not yet gained their point, however, and it seems not improbable that, if the matter is not arranged in some way, they will use violence.—The International Hotel at Canton came to grief last week. The proprietor, Mr. Brown, observed the walls cracking and raised an alarm, but he was unable to escape before the house fell in with a crash. Mr. Brown was buried beneath the ruin, and was with some

difficulty got out. Although not seriously injured he is badly bruised. It is reported that a Chinaman lost his life by the accident.—*Daily Press*.

SAIGON.

Messrs. Behre & Co., of Saigon, in their circular dated the 28th ult., have the following remarks on the rice market:—"The continued scarcity of grain, as well as a moderate inquiry for our staple from Hongkong, as also from Java, brought about a rather considerable advance in prices, which for a few days ruled steady at about \$1.48 per picul. In the meantime the demand has fallen off; moreover, arrivals from the interior come in more freely since about a week, and prices in consequence have given way. We quote to-day \$1.39 per picul, with a weak market. Reports about the growing crop are satisfactory; Natives expect that upon the whole the outturn will be a very fair one. A few contracts have been made for new grain, January delivery, at about \$1.50 per picul.

HIOGO.

The *News* says the autumn regatta, which took place on the 21st ultimo, was most successful. Many ladies graced the pavilion with their presence; the men-of-war's races lent an interesting variety to the programme, and gave the Club crews the rest they required; and the Committee, by not attempting too long a programme and by seeing that there were no unnecessary delays, got through an excellent afternoon's sport by sunset. The four-oared outrigger race was won by Mackenzie's crew, beating Low's crew in the final heat; Messrs. Bernard and F. Low beat Messrs. T. C. Thornicraft and J. Henderson in a double sculling race. Mr. F. Walsh won the canoe race. A couple of man-of-war's boat races completed the programme, that for cutters being won by H.B.M.'s *Sylvia* beating the French *La Clochette*, the latter, however, winning the gig race.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Herald* says the annual meeting of the Temperance Society was held on the 19th ult. There was a fair attendance including several ladies, notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain that had set in after dark. The hall was decorated with the British and American flags.—The autumn sports of the Amateur Athletic Association have taken place, and the meeting appears to have been successful, although the attendance was not up to the usual mark, and the inopportune arrival of the mail steamer *City of Peking* prevented several of the competitors from putting in an appearance.—A match at base ball between Tokio and Yokohama has been won by the former.—The *Herald* gives the following translations from the native papers:—The *Akebono Shimbun* says the two English professors of agriculture, who have been lately engaged by the Department of Industry, arrived on the 19th ult. in Tokio.—The same paper says that through the constant exertions of Mr. Godai, the indigo manufactory of Osaka is every day increasing and becoming more important. In order to extend this branch of industry, Mr. Godai has started two more manufactories,—one at Matsubara, and the other at Tunaki, in the province of Omi, each of which is more than 8,000 *tsubo* in superficies, and is actually in working order. Several agents are now inspecting the provinces of Owari, Ise, Mino, Bizen, and Bungo, in order to establish there some manufactories of this produce.—The *Mainichi Shimbun* hears that a contract has been entered into by the M.B.S.S. Co. with a London house to supply the

steamers *Takasago Maru* and *Niigata Maru* with engines newly invented, which realize great economy of fuel with greater comparative speed, at a cost of 350,000 yen. The two steamers will accordingly soon start for England.—The *Hochi Shimbu* has heard from some silk merchants in Yokohama, that the merchant who has realized the largest profit in silk transactions during the past season is a man named Miyoshiya, from Maibashi, province of Djoshu, who has made above 150,000 yen. Next to him come Katsuyama and Kurukawa who have realized each a profit of 50,000 yen. Amongst the foreign merchants we hear that "No. 63" has made 200,000 yen profit, and "No. 3" 160,000.—The export of rice from Japan to Europe seems to be increasing of late. The *Yokohama Shimbu* says that since the 1st of January last, 160,000 *koku*s have been exported.

The *Gazette* has been requested to point out, with reference to the increase of fares charged to passengers by the Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company, that the reduction on return fares is twenty per cent.; and further, that if the return order is not availed of within two months, the amount paid for it is refunded by the Company.—A rumor is current that the harbour of Shimidzu, in Suruga, is to be opened for trade with foreigners.—The members of Alpha Lodge No. 1, Good Templars, have presented Mr. J. Y. Henderson, P.V.C.T., as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the Lodge, with a regalia suitable to his degree: and also with an ancient lacquer box, containing a cane head-piece and a set of bronze and gold studs. The Rev. Mr. Correll, D. D., in presenting Mr. Henderson with the memento, referred with regret to his approaching departure from Japan.—A concert has been given in the Masonic Hall, kindly lent for the purpose, for the benefit of the funds of the Temperance Hall, but it was not successful, either financially or musically.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

October 7th.—A Decree. Li P'ei-king, Governor of Kweichow, denounces an officer who, to gratify a private animosity, has brought certain charges against him. Li P'ei-king, having discovered that the Wu-kiang Division under Liu Hio-fou, Sub-Prefect of Tai-kung, had not its full complement of men, deprived him of his military functions, whereupon that officer, actuated by a spirit of animosity, brought certain false charges against the Governor with a view to silencing him. This is a practice which cannot be suffered to continue, and as a warning to others, We command that Liu Hio-fou be dismissed, and never again permitted to volunteer in any military capacity. Let the proper Board take note of this.

(2) Weng Tung-tsio, Governor of Hu-peh, reports the arrest and punishment of certain individuals guilty of robbery with violence.

(3) Tsai-kang, high officer in charge of the Imperial sleeping apartments at the Western Mausolea, represents that the subordinate officials employed in the establishment for the preparation of tea, viands, and cakes for sacrificial purposes, are obliged to supply their own food, and that, as they all have families to maintain, with the late reductions of pay and inferiority of the grain now issued, they are hard put to it to make both ends meet. He proposes that an allowance be made them for maintenance, as in the case of the banner-men on duty at the Mausolea. This will involve an expenditure of Taels 343.6, which could be drawn from the contingency fund. Rescript—Let it be done as requested.

October 8th.—(1) Ts'ung-shih, acting Governor-General of Sh'eng-king, reports the delivery to his own government, to be dealt with, of a Korean who had occasioned the death of a Chinese subject. Report had been received with reference to this affair, in the first instance, from the Magistrate of the Kwang-ning District, who—the case being one of homicide in which foreign relations were concerned—had forwarded the accused person under guard to the provincial capital (Moukden.) On a trial being held, the following facts were elicited:—The Korean, Hwang Ho-li by name, was travelling, in June last, in the suite of the Korean envoy who was bound on a mission to return thanks at Peking for a manifestation of the Imperial grace, and had dropped behind the main party, with a companion, shortly after crossing the frontier at Feng-hwang Ch'eng, in consequence of his suffering from rheumatic pains. Whilst passing through a village, the two Koreans stopped an itinerant cake-vendor and bought half a catty of the man's wares for six cash. Thinking that he had not been allowed the proper quantity of sugar with his purchase, Hwang Ho-li attempted to snatch some more, upon which the cake-vendor threatened him with his knife. The Korean, upon this, gave the cake-vendor a push which caused him to fall down, suffering in so doing an internal injury from the effect of which he died on the spot. Hwang Ho-li immediately took to flight, but he was pursued and apprehended. The facts of the case having been established on trial, it is to be observed that the death of Lin Yung-kw'an, the deceased person, was caused by his being thrown down by a push from the Korean Hwang Ho-li, without antecedent cause of quarrel, and without intention to commit murder on the prisoner's part. Were judgment to be pronounced according to the laws of China, the sentence to be delivered should be that of strangulation, deferred until after the period of revision, under the statute of homicide by brawl. Since, however, the prisoner is a Korean subject, the proper course to be pursued is to remit him to his own government to be dealt with of its own authority. He has accordingly been sent to the Board of Ceremonies at Moukden, whence directions will be issued for his transportation under guard to his own country.—Rescript: Let the proper Board take note.

(2) Ts'ung-shih farther memorializes praying that a graduate named Liu Han-shu may be deprived of his degree for the offence of stirring up litigation. The circumstances are these:—A woman named Lin lost her first husband, and married again. The second husband, Li Ki-ch'ang, also died, and the woman not being content to remain a widow, obtained, through the agency of a middleman, a third husband named Chang. She had been with him but four days when she became dissatisfied with the poverty of his establishment, and began to make trouble. The husband, to keep things quiet, sent her back to Li Ho-yung, the brother of the second husband. With him, also, she failed to agree, and the family subscribed five hundred strings of cash, with which they sent her to her brother Lin She-t'ing, so that he might find her another husband. The woman then proceeded to the Kai-yuan Magistracy, and charged Li Ho-yung with taking forcible possession of land belonging to her second husband, who was also his brother, and with selling the same under false pretences. Her complaint was not entertained, when at this juncture the literate Lin Han-shu appeared, and took up her cause. He accompanied her to the provincial Capital, and drew up the petition bringing these false charges against Li Ho-yung. The woman it is true was his cousin, but he was very well aware how improperly she had behaved in thus taking one husband after

another. In trumping up false accusations on her behalf, he has shown a great want of self-respect, and it is requested that his degree be taken away. The woman has been sent back to her brother, and Li Ho-yung has been set at liberty, there being nothing to charge against him.—Rescript approving the proceedings.

(3) The same high official begs that two banner-men who have been guilty of insubordination and threatening their superior officers may be dismissed the service, and expelled from the banner, and sent to hard labour on the Amur. This spirit of insubordination, states the Governor-General, is on the increase, and must be put down with a high hand.—Rescript assenting to the request.

October 9th.—(1) Wang Wen-shao, Governor of Hu-nan, reports the rehearing and settlement of the following appeal case. Hu Ch'ang-t'ang, an ex-official of the 9th grade and a native of the Tung-An district, is the plaintiff, and Sieh Lan-tsieh, his wife's uncle, the defendant. Sieh Lan-tsieh, who had been promoted for services as a volunteer, was placed in charge of four divisions of reinforcements and sent from Hu-nan to Kwei-chow, Hu Ch'ang-t'ang accompanying him as secretary and commissariat officer. The two were on the best of terms; Hu Ch'ang-t'ang was continually borrowing money from his chief, obtaining, from first to last, over Taels 1,600. Most of the men being natives of his own district, Sieh Lan-tsieh arranged with those of them who were entitled to pension, gratuity, or bonus, on being disbanded, that they should go to their homes and there receive what was due to them, instead of waiting on for the arrival of the supply of money that was already in arrear. In course of time, the pacification of Kwei-chow being accomplished, Sieh Lan-tsieh obtained leave of absence to return home and settle these payments, leaving Hu Ch'ang-t'ang in charge. The long expected supplies having eventually arrived, at Sieh Lan-tsieh's desire, the sum due to those in his native district was sent to him for distribution. At the close of the year 1872, the four divisions were disbanded, and Hu Ch'ang-t'ang also returned to his native place. Soon after his return, Sieh Lan-tsieh's sons, hearing that he owed their father money, pressed him for repayment, their demand being subsequently repeated by the father, who turned a deaf ear to Hu Ch'ang-t'ang's entreaties to be allowed a little time. Angry discussions ensued, and a charge of fraud was eventually brought against Hu Ch'ang-t'ang, who was deprived of his button and feather, dismissed from his post, and ordered to repay the money. This he was unable to do, and being hard put to it, he charged Sieh Lan-tsieh with embezzlement of public monies. The charge was brought, through the proper channel, to the Governor, who referred the case to the magistrate. Hu Ch'ang-t'ang subsequently determined to carry the case to Peking, hiring one Chou Shou-hing to be the bearer of his petition. The suit having been referred to the Governor, he ordered a fresh trial, at which Hu Ch'ang-t'ang admitted that his charges were utterly false, and that he had only made them because of the impotency of Sieh Lan-tsieh, who he had hoped might be put to death, and he would thus be rid of him. It is laid down in the Statutes that a person bringing a false charge against another which, if proven, would be punishable by death, shall, if the accusation fail, receive a hundred blows with the heavy bamboo, and be banished for three years to a distance of 1,000 li. Hu Ch'ang-t'ang in being convicted on his own confession, is entitled to a mitigation of this penalty in one degree. Inasmuch, however, as the offence was committed prior to the Act of Grace

of 1875, and comes within the category of crimes to which its provisions extend, he should be pardoned and set at liberty. Sieh Lan-tsieh, being innocent of the charges brought against him, should, of course, be liberated.—Referred to the Board of Punishments.

Oct. 10th.—(1) Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of Chihli, reports the result of a hearing on appeal referred back from Peking. Kwoh Tsün, a licentiate of the department of Ts'ze Chow, had complained against the police as having endeavoured to extort money and to falsify evidence in the case, relating to the murder of his father Kwoh Sze-mei. The facts elicited on trial were as follows. Kwoh Sze-mi, a farmer of Ts'ze Chow, had in his employ a man named Li Che-ho, with whom he lived on terms of equality. In the early part of 1875 he engaged a second labourer named Wang Hi-ch'eng, who lived for a time on friendly terms with the man Li; but disputes arose later in consequence of Li's idleness, and this person was at length dismissed by his employer. Believing himself to have been deprived of his situation by means of representations on the part of Wang Hi-ch'eng, Li determined to revenge himself by murdering the latter as he slept; and, being quite familiar with Kwoh's place of abode, he made his way one night to the outhouse in which Wang was accustomed to have his bed. Guided by the sound of heavy breathing, he dealt a stab at the sleeper; but this, as it happened, was not Wang Hi-ch'eng. Wang being absent on the evening in question, his employer had gone to fodder the cattle, and had lain down to sleep on Wang's bed. On being wounded as above-mentioned, Kwoh rose to his feet and pursued the assassin into the street, where he caught him by the clothes, but his strength failed him and Li tore himself away. The wounded man was carried home by his son, and shortly afterwards died. Li was apprehended and brought to trial, and was sentenced to suffer death for the act of murder, though committed with intent to kill, not the actual victim, but another person. The son, Kwoh Tsün, has confessed himself to have been misled by his grief for the loss of his parent, into accusing the police of endeavouring to falsify the charge into one of unintentional homicide; and he has been let off, under the circumstances, with the penalty of 50 stripes with privilege of commutation.

(2) The Governor of Honan memorializes denouncing a number of District Magistrates for defalcation in the amounts of revenue due from them.

Oct. 11th.—(1) A decree in answer to a memorial from Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of Chihli, who has denounced the late acting magistrate of Ning-tsin as a defaulter in the amount of Tls. 7,700, being revenue collected by him and not accounted for. He has absconded; and as he is a native of Shantung it is thought likely that he may have made his way to his own home. The provincial authorities are enjoined to use active endeavours for his arrest.

(2) The Governor of Shantung memorializes denouncing a number of District Magistrates for defalcation in various sums.—Rescript enjoining the arrest and confiscation of the goods of the offenders already issued.

Oct. 12th.—No documents of importance.

Oct. 13th.—(1) Fêng-shên, Military Governor of the Amur, requests that certain ex-officials banished to the Amur may be set at liberty in consideration of services rendered by them during their exile. These ex-officials, three in number, have displayed great energy and bravery in operations against local banditti. They have thus performed a certain amount of meritorious service, while their conduct

has been free from all blame. The crimes they are expiating were all committed before the Act of Grace of 1875.—Referred to the proper Board.

(2) A Memorial by the same officer giving additional reasons for the remission of the sentence of banishment passed upon certain officers. He had suggested their release in an earlier Memorial, but the Board had objected on the ground that their so-called services amounted to no more than the performance of the ordinary official duties assigned to them.—Referred again to the proper Board.

(3) The Court of Censorate forwards an appeal presented by one Wan Süan-chung, a native of Tsing-ning Chow in the province of Kan-su, whose complaint is as follows:—A clansman having purchased land of appellant's father, the whole of the purchase money for which had not been paid, the latter pressed for the balance. This gave rise to a feud between the two, which resulted in the kinsman attacking the house one night and murdering the appellant's father. The appellant himself, who had escaped by clambering over the wall, fled from the place, and it was not until his return, after an absence of seven years, that he learnt that his father, uncle, brother, and two other members of the household, had been murdered. Failing to obtain redress in his own province, he had brought his petition to the capital.

(4) Fêng-shên, Military Governor of the province of the Amur, and T'oh-k'o-tuan, Lieutenant-General of Tsai-tai-har, in a joint memorial forward a list of officers whom they recommend for honorary rewards on account of distinguished services at the recapture of How-lan Ting in June, 1875. The town had been invaded by a band of mounted robbers, who burnt the barracks and public offices, took possession of the market place, and abducted a number of the inhabitants. The list also includes the names of officers who displayed gallantry during an expedition among the hills at Pa-yên-shu-shu, nominally for hunting purposes, but actually in pursuit of fugitive banditti, many of whom were killed, and over thirty of whose lairs were destroyed.

Oct. 14th.—(1) A decree in answer to a memorial from the acting Governor-General of Min-chên and Ting Jih-ch'ang, Governor of Fukkien, with reference to embezzlements that had been practised by certain officials employed in purchasing munitions of war. It is found that the expectant Department Magistrate Shên Ch'ün 沈純 and the expectant Sub-

Prefect Wên Shao-yung 文紹榮 have been guilty of falsifying the accounts of purchases made by them to the extent, in the one case, of Taels 21,000, and in the other to that of Taels 28,000, over and above the proper sum. For conduct so illegal and corrupt, a rigorous punishment must needs be awarded. It is decreed, in conformity with the sentence proposed, that Shên Ch'ün and Wên Shao-yung do suffer death by decapitation after imprisonment to await the period of revision. Proceedings are farther to be taken to enforce restitution of the sums embezzled, report being made to the Throne, at the expiry of the period allowed for recovery of the money, declaring whether repayment in full has been effected. As regards the Sub-Prefect Chow Sing-i 周星詒, who alleges in his statement that he was not in any wise implicated in the embezzlements perpetrated, it was nevertheless due to his failure to apply a proper scrutiny in the arrangements for the purchase of certain vessels that so great a loss as one hundred thousand dollars was entailed. Confirmation is awarded to the sentence propounded in his case, viz., that he be required to make good the amount in full, and be transported to penal servitude on the Mongolian post-roads, there to redeem

by his exertions the offence he has committed. For their failure to discover that these frauds were being perpetrated, We command that the following officials be handed over to the Board for the determination of a penalty, viz., Li Ho-nien, ex-Governor-General of Min Chên; Pao-hêng, Financial Commissioner, and President of the Military Board in Fukkien; Lu Shih-ziel, Salt Commissioner; Yeh Yung-yuan, Grain Commissioner; Wên-ki, ex-Salt Commissioner; and Ow T'ien-min, ex-Grain Commissioner. As the offences in question did not occur during Ting Yih-chang's term of office, no punishment need be visited upon him, his request to the contrary notwithstanding.

(2) The Governor-General of Chihli reports the steps taken to keep within proper bounds the waters of the river Yung-ting (the Hw'ên Ho), and recommends for favorable consideration the services of Li Ch'ao-i, the official in charge of the dykes and embankments.

(3) Ting Pao-chêng, Governor of Shantung, details the measures taken to alleviate the distress caused by the drought in his province in the early part of the year. Throughout the distressed districts the gentry were encouraged to sell grain at a reduced price, open soup kitchens, contribute rice, and subscribe money. Officers were sent to all parts of the province to give relief where most needed, and for this purpose the *taotai* of the Teng Lai-Tsing Circuit (the Superintendent of Customs at Chefoo) was called upon to remit Tls. 30,000 from the native Customs. Agents were sent to Manchuria to buy grain, which was landed at the port of Li-tsin (the mouth of the Yellow River), and thence transported to the starving districts. The opportunity was taken to repair the salt works in the district of Li-tsin, and deepen the port of Wei Hien. In this way it was found possible to consult the interests of the State, while at the same time relieving the famine stricken population. The people were further urged to dig wells, and thus to some extent prevent the seed from perishing in the ground. When the rain did come, it was too late to sow anything but buckwheat, and a quantity of this grain was procured from Chihli to be distributed to the people to be used as seed. Altogether over Tls. 80,000 of public money was disbursed in giving relief, and the greatest care was taken that only the deserving should receive assistance, the distribution of charity having been under the personal supervision of the officers appointed to the duty.

Official Papers.

PROCLAMATION ON THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

The following is the text of the Proclamation which is to be promulgated throughout China, in conformity with the Agreement recently concluded between the British and Chinese Governments:—

PROCLAMATION.—A despatch has been received from the Tsungli Yamén in the following words:—

"With regard to foreigners travelling in the interior, it is stipulated in all treaties with foreign Powers that any person provided with a passport, bearing the seal of the local authority, shall be allowed to proceed to any part of the Empire, upon production of his passport at the places through which he may pass; and that should any offence against the law be committed, the offender shall be handed to the nearest Consul for punishment, but that he must not be submitted to any ill usage in excess of necessary restraint. It is incumbent, therefore, on all officials, of

whatever locality, to yield compliance to the stipulations of these treaties.

"In the first moon of last year, the English Interpreter Margary, who had obtained a passport from Peking with which he proceeded to Yunnan, was, on his return, unfortunately murdered within the jurisdiction of T'eng-yüeh (Momein), whereupon an Imperial Decree was issued commanding Li, Governor-General of Hu-Kwang, to proceed to Yunnan, there to make investigation and take action; and furthermore, the Tsung-li Yamén submitted a memorial to the Throne setting forth the provisions of the treaties, and praying that injunctions might be laid on the provincial authorities to act in obedience thereto.

"On the 9th October, 1875, the Yamén had the honour to receive the following Imperial Decree:—

"The Yamén of Foreign Affairs has memorialized Us, setting forth in distinct terms the provisions of the Treaties with different countries, and requesting that injunctions be laid upon the Governments of all the Provinces to act in obedience [to these stipulations.] With reference to [the privilege enjoyed by] foreigners of travelling in the interior, it is distinctly provided in all the Treaties that passports must be taken out, which must be impressed with a Chinese official seal, and which must be presented for inspection whenever required, whereupon passage will be granted. It is furthermore stipulated that in the event of any unlawful act being committed [by the bearer of a passport] he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul to be dealt with, being subjected only to the necessary restraint while on the journey, but not allowed to be maltreated. Passports are not to be given to any but persons of respectability.

"The Treaty provisions are distinct in the extreme, and there should be no difficulty on the part of local authorities in taking action with regard to them as may be necessary. In the case which has lately occurred, of the British Official Interpreter Margary, who has been murdered on the frontier of Yunnan, We have already appointed Li Han-chang to proceed without delay [to that province], in order to ascertain by whom the murder was committed, and to take action. After [the promulgation of this Decree] it will be an imperative duty with the Governors-General and Governors of all the Provinces, to issue instructions to all the local officials under their control, directing them to take cognizance minutely of the intention of the Treaties, [and enjoining upon them that] whenever persons provided with passports enter their districts, it is incumbent upon them to take measures effectively, as circumstances may direct, in conformity with the Treaty provisions. By this means tranquillity will be secured to Chinese and Foreigners alike, and causes of misunderstanding will be prevented from arising."

"In the sixth moon of the present year, a second Imperial Decree was issued commanding the Grand Secretary Li, Governor-General of Chihli, to proceed to Yen-t'ai (Chefoo) in Shantung, there to meet Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister Plenipotentiary, and to confer with him upon the action to be taken in the case of the Interpreter Margary; and to submit a Memorial reporting the settlement of the affair.

"The Grand Secretary Li subsequently presented the following Memorial:—

"Li Hung-chang presents a Memorial requesting the issue of a Decree. He would humbly recall the fact that, in the 6th moon of the 13th year of the reign Tung Chi (July 1874), the British Minister residing in Peking proposed to the Yamén of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with precedent, to issue passports duly sealed, under which an official mission might enter Yunnan by way of Burmah, and the Interpreter Margary might be sent to meet it; also to write letters informing the provincial Governments along the line as well as to the Governor-General and Governor of Yunnan.

"It was in course of time stated by the British Minister that, in the 12th moon of the same year (January, 1875), the Interpreter Margary had reached Bhamo in Burma, and having there met Colonel Browne and the

rest of the party sent from India, was returning through the Yunnan country, when on the 17th of the 1st moon of the 1st year of the reign of Kuang Sü (21st February, 1875), he, the Interpreter Margary, was murdered at Man-wyne, a place which he had reached in the jurisdiction of Momein. On the 18th day (22nd February), Colonel Browne and the rest were attacked and driven back by an armed force.

"In the 5th moon of the same year, Your Majesties despatched Li Han-chang, Governor-General of Hu Kwang, to make enquiry and take action, and the ex-Vice-President Sieh Huan was sent to act with him. The British Minister at the same time sent Grosvenor, Secretary of Legation, with other [officers] whom he had selected, that they might be present at the investigation.

"In the 3rd moon of the 2nd year (March 1876), Li Han-chang and his colleague, having completed their inquiry, reported to the effect that the murder of the Interpreter Margary was the act of savages, who had demanded black mail of him; that he had refused to pay it, and had been killed by them in consequence, and that it was at the instigation of Li Chén-kuo, the military officer (*tu-shü*, major) at Nan-tien, since cashiered, that his fellow travellers had been stopped. The case being one affecting foreign relations, they (the Commissioners,) did not think it well to take on themselves to award a sentence, and they prayed Your Majesties to instruct the Tsung-li Yamén to confer with the Board of Punishments and to report their joint opinion. Your Majesties having been pleased to signify approval of this course, a copy of the Decree, reverently made, was communicated by the Tsung-li Yamén to the British Minister, to whom were also forwarded copies of the memorial of Li Han-chang and his colleague, with copies of the depositions and letters.

"And whereas the depositions of Li Chén-kuo, now cashiered, and the other prisoners, supplied adequate (or trustworthy) evidence against them, the proper course would have been to award such penalties as, after reference to the laws of China, the prisoners should be found severally to deserve. The British Minister, however, has handed in a memorandum prepared by him, in which he states that, having carefully considered the report of the Secretary Grosvenor and those with him, he is of opinion that, although, by the laws of China, there might be ground sufficient for the conviction of Li Chén-kuo and the others whom Li Han-chang and his colleague have pronounced, on the depositions and other evidence before them, to be the principals in this case, [the prisoners, if the evidence] were tested by the law of England would not, in his belief, be held to have been justly convicted; that the punishment of the persons above mentioned, consequently, so far from being regarded as acceptable in England (or, by the British Government), would, on the reverse, but too probably excite [feelings of] mistrust and apprehension. The persons murdered and driven back in this case, [the British Minister observes], were British officers, and inasmuch as Western civilisation teaches that punishment of the past is not of so great consequence as the security of the future, he has earnestly requested that the parties in this case, awaiting sentence, be not punished.

"Your servant having, in obedience to your Majesties' Decree, repaired to Yen-t'ai to confer with the British Minister, would submit that, as the laws of China and the West differ from each other, and as there is a corresponding difference between their modes of proceeding, the sentences [that would otherwise have been passed,] be modified so as to meet the exigencies of the case. Chiang Tsung-han, General of the division of T'eng-yüeh T'ing (Momein); and Wu-ch'i-liang, sub-prefect of that jurisdiction, have already been cashiered. They need not therefore be taken farther account of. As regards Li Chén-kuo, the *tu-shü* cashiered, with Erh Tung-wa, La Tu, and the others, eleven in number, if there be no impropriety in the request, [the memorialist] would respectfully pray your Gracious Majesties, as an exceptional instance of humanity beyond the prescription of the law, to deign to accord the request of the British Minister, and as an act of indulgence to consider the possibility of granting remission of their sentences. Prostrate he awaits the decision of your Sacred Majesties.

"He reflects at the same time that by the murder of the Interpreter Margary, he being an officer sent on a mission by a friendly power, and provided with a passport, and by the repulse of the officers with him, a wound could not fail to have been inflicted upon the relations of amity existing between the two countries; while with the deep interest taken by Your Majesties in foreign relations, Your Majesties cannot but have felt deeply concerned thereat. [The memorialist] proposes accordingly to request Your Majesties to issue for publication in the capital and the provinces a Decree the promulgation of which may dissipate misgiving in the public mind.

"China and other nations having long since made treaties with each other, religious observance of which is equally incumbent on both sides, in the 9th moon of last year the Tsung-li Yamén presented a memorial praying a more perfect exposition of the provisions of the treaties, and a circular was written by it to the provincial governments reminding them of the provision under which foreigners travelling with passports are entitled to protection, and enjoining on them a special attention to the meaning of the treaties [in this regard], and the duty of action in conformity therewith, as differing circumstances might require. [Your Majesties replied to that memorial]; and it is the writer's duty to request that a Decree may now be issued directing the Governors-General and Governors to obey with awe Your Majesties' Decree of the 11th day of the 9th moon of last year (9th October, 1875), and once more to issue strict orders to their subordinates with reverence to second the desire of the Government to keep on terms of amity with friendly states, and to remember that whenever a foreigner is travelling in the interior with a passport, they must act towards him in respect of his treaty right, as the treaty requires; that he must be duly protected; that if any serious harm befall him in consequence of their omission to take proper precaution, the authorities of the province concerned will be held responsible; that in every prefecture, sub-prefecture, and district, proclamations are to be posted, so that every household may know the relation in which the Chinese and foreigner stand to each other. [This done,] misunderstandings will be certain not to occur.

"Should your Majesties honour the above proposition with your approval, it will be for the Tsung-li Yamén to draught the proclamation that is to be sent to the provincial Governments for their guidance.

"Whether the course suggested in this memorial for the termination of the Yunnan affair be worthy of adoption or not, the writer humbly beseeches Their Majesties the Empresses Dowager and the Emperor, when They shall have perused it, to signify.

"A respectful Memorial."

"On the 17th September, 1876, the Grand Secretariat had the honour to receive the following Imperial Decree:—

"A Decree. Li Hung-chang reports to Us in sundry memorials and postscript memorials, stating that in obedience to Our decrees he had proceeded with all despatch to Chefoo, to take action in conference with the British Envoy on the subject of the Yunnan affair. The British official Interpreter Ma Kia-li (Margary) having been murdered on the frontier of Yunnan, in the district of T'eng-yüeh, the local civil and military officials have rendered themselves liable to punishment for their shortcoming in having failed to take due care for his protection, and it would be right that they should be punished each in conformity with the circumstances of the case. Inasmuch, however, as Li Hung-chang represents that the British Envoy, Wei T'o-ma, considering security for the future to be preferable to vengeance for the past, has requested that the prisoners awaiting sentence be exempted from punishment, We command that this request be complied with. Apart from the cases of the acting Brigadier-General of T'eng-yüeh, Tsiang Tsung-han, and the Sub-Prefect of T'eng-yüeh, Wu K'i-liang, who have both already been cashiered, and who require no further notice, We decree that the sentences which are entailed by law upon Li Chén-kuo, the military officer now cashiered, and Urh Tung-wa, La Tu, and the other (Kakhyen) prisoners, eleven in all, be as an act of grace remitted. Nevertheless, [it is to be remembered that] Ma

Kia-li was an official acting under the orders of the British Government, to whom a passport had been issued for his journey by way of Yunnan to Burmah, and to whom, both going and returning, it was a duty to afford protection. That he should have encountered so unhappy an end, and that the officers with whom he was travelling should have been attacked and obstructed in their advance, was an entire departure from the Sovereign's desire for [the maintenance of] friendly relations. The Governors-General and Governors of all the Provinces must henceforward zealously fulfil the injunctions conveyed in Our decree of the eleventh day of the ninth moon of last year (9th October, 1875), in issuing stringent instructions to their subordinates to the effect that, for the future, subjects of all nationalities who may be travelling in the interior under passport, must be accorded the treatment secured to them by Treaty, and afforded efficient protection. The authorities, high and low, of the province concerned, shall be held responsible in the event of injury or maltreatment being inflicted in contravention of the treaties.

"We farther command the Yamen of Foreign Affairs to draw up a proclamation, to be sent by them to all provincial governments, who will take the proper action thereupon. The local authorities of all such provinces are bound to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the treaties, to the end that peaceful relations may be maintained between China and foreign States. Should any foreign subject or official meet a violent death, let them with all promptitude take measures for the apprehension of the actual offender, and provide for the adjudication of the case within a given period. Let them not indulge in arbitrary delays, whereby they would expose themselves to merited punishment.

"The case of Ma Kia-li being now terminated, for such measures as concern the Yunnan frontier trade, We ordain that, when officers shall be appointed for the purpose by the British Government, the Governor-General and Governor of Yunnan shall appoint competent officers of rank to proceed to the frontier of the said province to acquaint themselves with the condition of affairs, and agree in concert upon the regulations to be framed, reporting to Us at the proper time for action thereupon."

"The Tsung-li Yamen, in obedience to the above Decree, has to send copies of the Memorial and Decree, and to direct that a proclamation on the subject be issued."

It becomes, therefore, an imperative duty to issue a proclamation to all classes, whether soldiers or people, who are hereby informed that in future, whenever a foreigner provided with a passport is travelling in any part of the interior, efficient protection must be afforded him, in reverent obedience to the Imperial Will, twice proclaimed, to the end that amicable relations may be consolidated, and foreign treaties duly observed.

Let no one bring upon himself grievous calamity by wilfully failing to yield obedience.

An Important Proclamation.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACES.

Stewards.—F. D. HITCH, Esq., JAS. HART, Esq., E. G. LOW, Esq., W. PATERSON, Esq., R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., A. McLEOD, Esq., ROBERT FERGUSSON, Esq.

BARNES DALLAS, Esq., Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY.

Friday, 3rd November, 1876.

This, the first day of the Shanghai Autumn Races was marked by various vicissitudes, though of no importance beyond the sudden and unexpected change in the weather. The morning broke cloudy and dull, and although the sun struggled hard to make a fine day, he utterly failed, for rain began to fall while the Maiden's was weighing in, and continued pitilessly

during the remainder of the day's sport. The consequence was that the course, which, although somewhat hard, was in good racing trim, became soft and sticky, though not sufficiently so to interfere with the result of the five events that followed.

The racing was the flattest and most uninteresting of any for several years past, but no doubt the rain and low change of temperature that was experienced during the afternoon contributed to this result—great coats and Ulsters being the order of the day. The Grand Stand was graced with the presence of but very few ladies, and the number of spectators generally was much smaller than for several years past.

The racing affords no opportunity for analysis, and all that is necessary to be said regarding it will be found in the descriptions appended to each race. By permission of the officers of the French ironclad *Atalante*, the Band of that vessel played the following selection of music during the afternoon:—

Allegro Militaire Sellenick.
La Grande Duchesse Overture..... Offenbach.
L'Etincelle Fantaisie Ziegler.
La Mandolinata Valse O. Metra.
Septuor de Lucie Donizetti.
Les Perles de Venise Polka..... Boisson.
La Croix d'Honneur Overture..... Bléger.
Le Trouvère, Mosaïque Verdi.
Le Victorieuse Schottisch Bousquet.
La Fille de Mm. Angot Fantaisie. Lecocq.
The following is a return of the day's racing.

1.—THE MALOO PLATE.—Value, Tls. 75.—For all China and Japan Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half-a-Mile.

Mr. Cornabé's black <i>Black Satin</i>	st. lbs.	10 1..1
" O'Leary's grey <i>Ravenshoe</i>	10 6..2	
" Kebrevo's spotted <i>Kieselack</i>	10 8..3	
" St. Andrew's cream <i>Braes O'Mar</i> 10 11..0		
" Henry's grey <i>Capitel</i>	10 12..0	
" Spynie's brown <i>Secure</i>	10 8..0	
" Morris's chestnut <i>High Coc-</i>	10 8..0	
kalorum.....		
" Jack's grey <i>Wings</i>	10 6..0	
" Godolphin's grey <i>St. Aubyn</i>	10 11..0	

After three false starts, the lot got well away together, *Secure* and *Black Satin* slightly in front, the favourite third, but he soon went into second place, *Secure* dropping behind the pair, and the rest in a ruck, headed by *Ravenshoe*. *Black Satin* went on with the lead, and opposite Morris's *Kieselack* yielded second place to *Ravenshoe*, who was, however, unable to obtain first place, and finished about a length behind the winner; half-a-length between second and third, *Secure* a good fourth. Time, 1 min. 0½ secs.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Second Pony to save his Stakes.—One Mile.

Mr. Bigsby's dun <i>Ventre de biche</i>	st. lbs.	10 6..1
" Tzu-Ta's grey <i>Metaphor</i> , late } Highland Fling.....	10 8..2	
" Kebrevo's roan <i>Reichsgraf</i>	10 5..3	
" Stewart's chestnut <i>Sport</i>	10 5..4	

An unusually small field came to the post for this race. *Metaphor* and *Sport* were favourites. At starting, the former having the call if anything, though *Ventre de biche* and *Reichsgraf* were not without backers. They got off at the first attempt, *Ventre de biche* leading, *Reichsgraf* second, *Metaphor* third, and *Sport* last. Very little change took place, *Ventre de biche* was never headed and won easily by a length; *Reichsgraf* a bad third, with *Sport* on his flank. Time, 2 min. 8½ secs.

3.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250; Second Pony, Tls. 50; Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Ring's bay <i>Tiraille</i>	st. lbs.	10 11..1
" Troy's grey <i>Hotspur</i>	10 5..2	
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Whim</i>	11 5..3	
" Chasse's cream <i>Yellow Elephant</i>	11 5..0	
" J. S. Fearon's grey <i>Mourzouk</i>	10 10..0	
" Henry's grey <i>Mezzotinto</i>	10 12..0	
" Kebrevo's sp. roan <i>Burggraf</i>	10 5..0	
" John Peel's white <i>The Saxon</i>	10 5..0	
" Do. brown <i>Crusader</i>	10 8..0	
" Seer's white <i>Hoo-Sze</i>	10 9..0	
" C. Lucas' grey <i>Tartar Emetic</i>	10 8..0	
" Morris's grey <i>Wampum</i>	10 8..0	
" Bill's bay <i>Vineta</i>	10 6..0	
" Do. dun <i>Nimrod</i>	10 10..0	
" Micawber's grey <i>Trotwood</i>	10 11..0	
" Jack's chestnut <i>Viceroy</i>	10 8..0	
" Siwel's black <i>Black Gown</i>	10 8..0	

By way of compensation for the paucity of numbers in the field for the Criterion, a squadron of seventeen presented themselves at the post for the Maiden's, *Tiraille*, *Wild Whim*, *Mourzouk*, and *Viceroy* being most in favour as the time drew nigh. For a wonder they all got away in a cluster at the first attempt, but in the drizzling rain that was falling it was next to impossible to distinguish the colours as the leaders drew out. On approaching the Widow's Monument, however, it was seen that *Crusader* was making the running, followed by *Tiraille* and *Mourzouk*, the others together. On entering the straight, *Crusader* and *Mourzouk* fell behind, and *Tiraille* took up the running at such a pace that, opposite Belle Vue, he was about three lengths in front. *Hotspur* and *Wild Whim* also came out from the ruck hereabouts, and assumed second and third places respectively. On nearing the Grand Stand, *Tiraille* increased his lead, and finished a winner by several lengths, *Hotspur* being some lengths in front of *Wild Whim*. Time, 1 min. 33 secs.

4.—THE CLUB CUP.—Value, Tls. 150, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Two Miles.

Mr. Tzu-Ta's grey <i>Metaphor</i> , late } Highland Fling.....	st. lbs.	10 8..1
" C. Lucas' skewbald <i>Bravo</i>	10 12..2	
" Bill's grey <i>Seamew</i>	11 0..3	
" De Tokat's grey <i>Sea Star</i>	10 9..0	
" Veitch's bay <i>Scrivelsby</i>	10 11..0	
" St. Andrew's dun <i>Belted Knight</i>	10 11..0	
" Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Basil</i>	10 11..0	
" Major's dun <i>Forerunner</i>	10 8..0	
" Micawber's grey <i>Jorkins</i>	10 6..0	

Bravo took the lead, and maintained it until nearing the Widow's Monument the second time, when *Metaphor* began to draw upon him, and entering the straight colored and passed him, winning by two lengths, *Seamew* a bad third. Time, 4 min. 39 secs.

5.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies that have never won a Race anywhere.—To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this meeting. Weight, 11st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile.

Mr. Troy's grey <i>Hotspur</i>	st. lbs.	11 0..1
" Spynie's brown <i>Secure</i>	11 0..2	
" Ten Broeck's white <i>Wild</i> } Flight, late <i>Falcon</i>	11 0..3	
" Troy's white <i>Cedric</i> , late <i>Blanc</i> } Manger.....	11 2..0	
" Henry's grey <i>Capitel</i>	11 0..0	
" Kebrevo's dun <i>Markgraf</i>	11 0..0	
" John Peel's white <i>The Saxon</i>	11 0..0	
" Bill's grey <i>Romulus</i>	11 0..0	
" Bill's dun <i>Nimrod</i>	11 0..0	

Romulus and *Nimrod* declared best to win.—*Wild Flight* led at starting, followed by *Secure*, with *Hotspur* third, the rest straggling. Between the Widow's Monument and the entrance to the straight, *Secure* ran into first place, quickly followed by *Hotspur*, who answered the call upon him in the most game manner, *Wild Flight* dropping into third place. Between this point and the Belle Vue Stand, *Hotspur* wrested first honours from *Secure*, and gradually increasing his lead won by a

length and a half, *Secure* beating *Wild Flight* for second place by between two and three lengths, the others beaten off. Time, 2 min. 15 secs.

6.—THE FRENCH CHALLENGE CUP.—Value, £100.—Presented.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—To be won by a Pony or Ponies, the *bond fide* property of the same owner or owners at two consecutive Meetings.—Entrance, Tls. 10, to be paid to the Winner until the Cup is finally won.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Cornabé's black <i>Black Satin</i>	10	8..1
Stewart's chestnut <i>Sport</i>	10	5..2
J. S. Fearon's grey <i>Mourzouk</i>	10	8..3

Sport went away with a slight lead, followed by *Mourzouk*, *Black Satin* last. This order was maintained until entering the straight, when *Black Satin* went in front, and won by about two lengths in advance of *Sport*, *Mourzouk* close up. Time, 2 min. 53 secs.

7.—THE WELTER CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies.—Winners in 1876, 7lbs. extra.—Weight, 12lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile.

Mr. Ten Broeck's brown <i>Wild</i>	12	3..1
Rush, late <i>Surprise</i>	12	0..2
St. Andrew's grey <i>Belle Rose</i>	12	0..2
Jack's chestnut <i>Viceroy</i>	12	0..3

Wild Rush went away with the lead, was never headed and won easily by about three lengths, a length and a half between second and third. Time, 2 min. 15 secs.

8.—THE MEMBERS' PLATE.—Value, Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never been placed in any Race.—Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once Round.

Mr. Jack's chestnut <i>Transit</i>	10	8..1
Godolphin's grey <i>Pendragon</i>	10	7..2
Hinckley's chestnut <i>Pow-Wow</i>	10	7..3
Troy's grey <i>Harold—El Alcade</i>	10	7..0
Henry's white <i>Orange Blossom</i>	10	11..0
Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Real</i>	10	8..0

This race was run almost in the dark, and it was therefore impossible to see the changes, if any occurred. *Transit*, the favourite, won easily. Time, 2 min. 51 secs.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 4th November, 1876.

The Course to-day was in capital order, consequent on Friday's rain, and the anticipation that the racing would be an improvement upon that day's sport was not disappointed. The weather was brilliantly fine, but a chill North-west wind prevailed, which no doubt had the effect of considerably thinning the attendance of spectators. Very few ladies were present on the Grand Stand, and the absence of the general public both at Belle Vue and on the outskirts of the Course, was noticeable. Chinese were there in thousands, and the road to the Course was lined with itinerant exhibitions, including peepshows, performing animals, conjurors, tumblers, &c., giving it somewhat the appearance of a home meeting, and presenting a marked contrast to the dreary outlook on the first day. The Stewards merit commendation for the punctuality observed in getting off the different events, and although one or two unavoidable delays happened, the last race was run before dusk, thereby giving opportunity for the return home in comfort and safety. The band of the French ironclad *Atalante* was again present, and, under the conductorship of M. Joseph Cretella, played the excellent selection contained in the following programme:—

Allegro Militaire.....	Gartner.
La Médaille d'Or—Ouverture.....	Sellenick.
Le Tourbillon—Valse.....	Flotow.
Martha—Fantaisie.....	Bousquet.
Marguerite—Schottisch.....	

La fille du Régiment—Fantaisie...Donizetti.
Les cent Vierges—Valse.....Le Cocq.
Faust—Fantaisie.....Gounod.
Le Violoncelle—Fantaisie.....Offenbach.
La Vivandière (Polka militaire)...Bousquet.

The racing was, as above-mentioned, an improvement on that of Friday, the wretched weather of that day robbing it of nearly all interest, except for those immediately concerned. The brilliant finish made by *Ravenshoe* with *Ventre de Biche* for the Northern Cup, ending in a dead heat, was hailed with loud cheering, while his defeat by two lengths only in running the heat off, after finishing second (once round) for the Cosmopolitan Cup, was received with sympathetic cheers. *Ventre de Biche*, too, is a splendid animal, and seemed in much better form than at the Spring Meeting.—The Shanghai St. Leger afforded an easy victory for *Wild Idea*, for whom *Wild Whim* set the pace. The latter could have won easily, but his stable companion being declared to win, he had to content himself with second place, hard held.—The Engineers' Challenge Cup attracted one of the smallest fields of the meeting hitherto, only a quartette (the same number as at the Spring Meeting) parading at the post, out of seven entrants. It was an easy win for *Black Satin*, who having now secured this splendid prize at two consecutive meetings, it becomes the property of his popular owner.—The remaining races call for no remark beyond the description appended to each, though it may be incidentally noticed that *Sport* has not yet shown himself in the form expected of him.—The Hurdle Race was a disappointment, four numbers were put up, and the ponies went to the post. The top of the Grand Stand was, as usual in this race, occupied by the ladies, as being the best place from which to witness the jumping, but to everybody's surprise *Belle Rose* walked over, the others returning to the stables. There was some talk of disputing the result, it being thought that the fact of three ponies merely putting in an appearance in the manner indicated, and one of them not moving at the word to go, was not exactly in accordance with the prescribed condition of "four ponies to start, from *bond fide* opposing stables, or no race." The objection was, however, waived, and with this spin the day's sport terminated.

Appended is a return of the running:—

1.—THE NORTHERN CUP.—Value, Tls. 75.—For all China and Japan Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winner of the Maloo Plate, 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5 each.—Half-a-Mile.

Mr. Bigsby's dun <i>Ventre de biche</i>	10	8..1
O'Leary's grey <i>Ravenshoe</i>	10	5..1
Kebrevo's spotted <i>Kieselack</i>	10	9..3
Chasse's cream <i>Yellow Elephant</i>	11	5..0
Ring's bay <i>Tirailleux</i>	10	11..0
John Peel's brown <i>Crusader</i>	10	8..0
C. Lucas' grey <i>Tartar Emetic</i>	10	12..0
Morris's ch't. <i>High Cockalorum</i>	10	8..0
Jack's chestnut <i>Viceroy</i>	10	8..0

For this preliminary spurt, a good field of nine ponies faced the starter, the betting at starting centring on *Ventre de Biche* with *Tirailleux* for a place, *Kieselack* being also named. They got off at the first attempt, *Crusader* showing the way, with *Tirailleux* second, which order was maintained until entering the straight, when *Kieselack* took up the running, but held it only till passing *Belle Vue*, when *Ventre de Biche*, responding to his jockey's call, came out with a rush being immediately followed by *Ravenshoe*, *Kieselack* going third. A splendid race from the distance ensued between the two leaders, *Ravenshoe* collaring *Ventre de Biche* just at the Judge's box, and finishing with a dead heat. *Kieselack* a fair third. Time, 1 min. 0½ sec. The deciding heat was run off just previous to the Hurdle Race, and a capital race throughout terminated in favour of *Ventre de Biche* by about two lengths. Time, 1 min.

2.—THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each.—First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second Pony to receive 15 per cent.; Third Pony to receive 10 per cent.—For all China Ponies that have never been raced in China or Hongkong previous to the 1st January, 1876. Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—Winners of one Race, 5lbs. extra; two or more Races, 10lbs. extra.—One Mile and Three-Quarters.

Mr. Ten Broeck's brown <i>Wild Idea</i> , late <i>Casse Cou</i>	10	8..1
Do. grey <i>Wild Whim</i>	10	7..2
C. Lucas' skewbald <i>Bravo</i>	10	7..3
Kebrevo's roan <i>Reichsgraf</i>	10	12..0
Henry's white <i>Soldanella</i>	11	3..0
Tzu-Ta's grey <i>Metaphor</i> , late <i>Highland Fling</i>	11	3..0
Troy's grey <i>Hotspur</i>	10	12..0
Do. white <i>Cedric</i> , late <i>Blanc Manger</i>	10	7..0
St. Andrew's white <i>White Friar</i>	10	12..0
Major's dun <i>Forerunner</i>	10	7..0
Spyrie's brown <i>Secure</i>	10	8..0
Bill's grey <i>Romulus</i>	10	7..0
Do. dun <i>Nimrod</i>	10	11..0
Siwel's black <i>Black Gown</i>	10	7..0

At starting, *Metaphor* was favourite at about 3 to 1, with *Soldanella*, *Wild Idea*, and *Hotspur* for places. *Hotspur* and *Cedric* and *Romulus* and *Nimrod* were declared best to win; *Wild Whim* starting to show the way for *Wild Idea*, declared to win.—Considerable interest was evinced in the race, and speculation was freely indulged in. An excellent field of fourteen ponies drew up at the post, but the start was somewhat delayed owing to the gameness of *Hotspur*, who broke away and ran to the Monument before he could be pulled up. Upon his returning, a capital start was effected, *Bravo* going away with a strong lead, *Secure* second, neither of the favourites being near, in fact the ruck was so close that, in sporting parlance, a blanket would have covered them. Passing the Grand Stand the first time, *Bravo* increased his lead, and forced the running round the bottom turn and passing the Stables, *Secure* still going second, and *Black Gown* third, the rest still together. *Romulus* shortly afterwards wrested third place from *Black Gown*, who was no more seen in the race, and *Secure* also had to give way to the Roman. *Metaphor* was now seen struggling into fourth place, but was unable to do any more, the pace being evidently too fast for him. On the far side some further changes took place, and on nearing Probat's Gardens, *Wild Idea* ran into second place and began to draw on *Bravo*, who hereabout had also done his best. *Romulus* next dropped away and yielded to *Wild Whim*. Entering the straight, the pair of wild ones came away, and although *Bravo* struggled hard, he was unable to obtain a better position than a decent third place, *Wild Idea* finishing first, three-quarters of a length in front of *Wild Whim*, who, however, could no doubt have won, hands down, but for the declaration. *Reichsgraf* was a bad fourth, *Soldanella* fifth, and *Metaphor* sixth; the rest close up. Time, 3 min. 56½ secs.

3.—THE AUTUMN CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For all China and Japan Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Cornabé's black <i>Black Satin</i>	10	8..1
Bigsby's dun <i>Ventre de Biche</i>	10	7..2
Stewart's chestnut <i>Sport</i>	10	7..3
Kebrevo's dun <i>Markgraf</i>	10	5..0
Ten Broeck's white <i>Wild Flight</i> , late <i>Falcon</i>	10	2..0
C. Lucas' grey <i>Tartar Emetic</i>	10	11..0

Black Satin and *Sport* started favourites at evens, with *Ventre de Biche* at slight odds.—*Black Satin* went off with the lead, followed by *Tartar Emetic*, but almost immediately *Ventre de Biche* ran into first place, and *Sport* racing with him, wrested second honours from *Black Satin*,

Tartar Emetic falling hopelessly into the rear, the others straggling. At the half-mile, *Black Satin* made an effort and again became second, *Ventre de Biche* still leading, but losing ground. A pretty race ensued between the pair up the straight, which ended in favour of *Black Satin* by about three lengths, *Sport* third, about the same distance separating him from second; *Wild Flight* finished fourth. Time, 1 min. 32½ secs.

4.—**THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.**—Value, Tls. 100.—For all China and Japan Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this Meeting of one Race of a distance over One Mile to carry 5lbs. extra; two such Races, 8lbs. extra; three or more such Races, 10lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Once Round.*

Mr. Ten Broeck's brown <i>Wild Rush</i> , late <i>Surprise</i>	st. lbs. 8 10.1
" O'Leary's grey <i>Ravenshoe</i>	10 5.2
" Kerebro's roan <i>Reichsgraf</i>	10 7.3
" De Tokat's grey <i>Sea Star</i>	10 10.0
" Micawber's grey <i>Jorkins</i>	10 7.0

Betting: Even on *Wild Rush* against the field. Only six presented themselves to the starter for the Cosmopolitan, a much larger field out of 29 entrants being expected, but on reference to the betting it will be at once seen why so few started. *Ravenshoe* led at the commencement, *Wild Rush* second. Round the bottom turn, and along the far side, the same order was maintained, the leading pair racing almost side by side. Approaching the Monument, *Wild Rush* assumed first honours, and increasing his pace, put a clear length between himself and *Ravenshoe*. Entering the straight, *Ravenshoe* made a game effort, and being inside the rails, succeeded in drawing alongside *Wild Rush* for a few strides, but could not head him, and he won by about three lengths. *Reichsgraf* finished a bad third. *Sea Star* and *Jorkins* had no chance. Time, 2 min. 41 secs.

5.—**THE ENGINEERS' CHALLENGE CUP.**—Value, Tls. 500.—Presented by the Engineers of Shanghai.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—To be won two consecutive Meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bond fide* property of the same owner.—Entrance, Tls. 10; to be paid to the winner until the Cup is finally won.—*One Mile and a Quarter.*

Mr. Cornabé's black <i>Black Satin</i>	st. lbs. 10 8.1
" Stewart's chestnut <i>Sport</i>	10 9.+
" Henry's white <i>Soldanella</i>	10 11.+
" Jack's chestnut <i>Only</i>	10 7.0

Of the seven entrants, four only came to the post, *Black Satin* and *Sport* being most in favour, though speculation was slight, *Soldanella* being named for a place. *Sport* jumped off with the lead, *Soldanella* second, *Black Satin* third, and *Only* last. The same order was maintained until about half way between Probst's Garden and the Widow's Monument, when *Black Satin* ran into second place, and just after entering the straight collared *Sport*, passed him, and won an exciting race by about two lengths. *Soldanella* challenged *Sport* for second place, and a pretty spin ensued, ending in a dead heat. The owner of *Soldanella* claimed a foul against *Black Satin*, the allegation being that, in going to the front, he touched *Soldanella*. After an investigation, which occupied considerable time, the Stewards disallowed the claim, a result that was received with loud cheering. Time, 2 min. 44 secs.

6.—**THE MONGOL CUP.**—Value, Tls. 150.—For all China Ponies, being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Winners of a Race of more than a Mile, 7lbs. extra, penalties accumulative.—Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*One Mile and a Half.*

Mr. Ten Broecks' grey <i>Wild Whim</i>	st. lbs. 10 9.1
" Ring's bay <i>Tirailleux</i>	10 7.2
" Seer's white <i>Hoo-Sze</i>	10 8.3
" Chasse's grey <i>Donkey</i>	10 11.0
" Kerebro's spotted roan <i>Burggraf</i>	10 8.0
" Major's dun <i>Forerunner</i>	10 7.0
" C. Lucas' skewbald <i>Bravo</i>	10 8.0
" Bill's bay <i>Vineta</i>	10 7.0
" Do. dun <i>Nimrod</i>	10 11.0
" Micawber's grey <i>Trotwood</i>	10 7.0

Out of forty-one entries, only ten put in an appearance, *Wild Whim* starting favourite. He went away with the lead, was never headed, and won hands down, by about three lengths. The only noticeable change in the race was *Tirailleux's* taking second place from *Hoo-Sze*, who finished a bad third, the rest close behind him. Time, 3 min. 23½ secs.

7.—**THE HURDLE RACE.**—A CUP, value, Tls. 100.—For all China and Japan Ponies.—Four Ponies to start from *bond fide* opposing stables, or no Race.—Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. extra.—To be run on the inner Course, over eight flights of hurdles.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*About One Mile and a Quarter.*

Mr. St. Andrew's <i>Belle Rose</i>	st. lbs. 11 4.1
" De Tokat's grey <i>Sea Star</i>	10 12.0
" Edmund's grey <i>Fuore</i>	11 1.0
" Dumbell's grey <i>Steam Whistle</i>	11 1.0

Although in accordance with the conditions, the four ponies named went to the post, there was no race, *Belle Rose* walking over, the three others quietly returning to the paddock. *Belle Rose* went round the course without mishap, taking all his fences without refusal.

This concluded the day's sport.

THIRD DAY.

Monday, 6th November, 1876.

To-day, the weather was again fine, but very cold, the attendance of spectators being as a natural result much smaller than usual. The Grand Stand presented a very bare appearance, fewer ladies being present than on either of the previous days. The Course was in flying order, though the high wind that prevailed militated against the time in which several of the races were run, though as the afternoon wore on, it became much calmer. The band of the *Atalante* again attended by permission, and played the following programme, under the leadership of M. Joseph Cretella:—

Allegro Militaire.....	Boieldieu.
La Dame Blanche—Overture.....	L. Chic.
Mazurka.....	Rossini.
Duo de Semiramis.....	Fischer.
La Jolie Hongroise—Valse.....	Belini.
Les Puritains—Fantaisie.....	Beyer.
Les Soirées de Venise—Valse.....	Mayerbeer.
Robert le Diable—Fantaisie.....	
La Chasse dans les Ardennes—Overture.....	Mary.
Galop.....	Donard.

The card contained seven events, and although the fields were small, in fact, in two or three instances, much smaller than might have been anticipated from the large entries, some good running was witnessed. This was especially the case in the Sycee Stakes—an old race with a new name—which was won by *Bravo*, beating *Metaphor*, second, by two lengths only, over two miles, after one of the most plucky contests ever seen on the Shanghai Course. *White Friar* finished third, and was at first thought to have been distanced, that is with a Shanghai distance of about 50 yards.—The Shanghai Handicap was thought likely to be within *Forerunner's* capability, but he was beaten by *Cedric* by a length. The time, 3.34½, was somewhat slow, but the high wind had a good deal to do with it, and there is no doubt that under more favourable circumstances, both *Cedric* and *Forerunner* would

accomplish a mile and a half much more quickly.—In the Concordia Lottery Cup, only three started, out of an entry of 39, and the success of *Reichsgraf*, who won by a short head only in front of *Wild Idea*, over the same distance as the Handicap, in 3 min. 29 secs., was hailed with tremendous cheering, his owner, Mr. Kerebro, being afterwards carried in triumph on the shoulders of his friends.—The next race was for the Chau Shang Kink Cup, presented by the employees of the China Merchants' Company, but it has to be won at two consecutive meetings by ponies, the *bond fide* property of the same owner or owners. It was held by Mr. Kerebro, for whom *Reichsgraf* won it at the last Spring Meeting, doing the mile in 2 min. 9½ secs., or six seconds under the time taken on the present occasion by *Hotspur*.—The Consolation Cup brought out only eight starters, against fifteen both at the last Spring and Autumn Meetings, although there were no fewer than 53 entries. *Sport*, who was in much better form than on Saturday, succeeded in beating *Ravenshoe* by about a length, but it required all his power to accomplish the feat. The pair made the pace so fast from the ¾-mile, that nothing else was near at the finish, and consequently no third was given.—The Champions', generally considered the most trying mile and quarter of the meeting, brought out eight starters, of whom *Black Satin* and *Ventre de Biche* were most affected. The former did not disappoint the expectations based upon him, as he came in an easy winner, in 2 min. 44½ secs., the second favourite running fourth.—The Grand National Steeplechase, which brought the regular meeting to a close, was run in the dusk, and was as a good as a walk over for *Belle Rose*, nothing else showing in the race.

Subjoined is a return of the running:—

1.—**THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP.**—Value, Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—To be handicapped by the Stewards after the Second Day's Races.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—*One Mile and a Half.*

Mr. Troy's white <i>Cedric</i> , late <i>Blanc Manger</i>	st. lbs. 10 5.1
" Major's dun <i>Forerunner</i>	10 7.2
" Ten Broeck's white <i>Wild Flight</i> , late <i>Falcon</i>	11 0.3
" Micawber's grey <i>Trotwood</i>	10 7.0
" Siwel's black <i>Black Gown</i>	10 0.0

Wild Flight was backed to win against the field, but *Forerunner* and *Trotwood* also had friends. *Hoo-Sze*, *Only* and *Jorkins* were also handicapped, but did not weigh. *Wild Flight*, *Cedric*, and *Forerunner* got away together at the start, the others close up. Opposite the Stand the first time round, *Cedric* went slightly in advance, *Wild Flight* second, the pace being but moderate. *Wild Flight*, however, quickly recovered his lost position. At the Stables, *Trotwood* ran up and for a time seemed likely to obtain a good position, but was unable to reach the leaders, and between Probst's Garden and the Monument dropped back altogether, and was no more seen in the race. On the far side, *Forerunner* went into third place, and almost immediately collared *Cedric* and raced side by side with him for some distance. Soon after entering the straight, *Cedric* was called upon, and responding in the most game manner, rushed into first place, *Forerunner* almost as quickly passing *Wild Flight*. Opposite the Stand the second time, *Cedric* increased his lead still further, and although *Forerunner's* jockey made a call upon him, he was unable to overtake the leader, who won by a length, *Wild Flight* was ridden in an easy third, *Black Gown* fourth, and *Trotwood*, who made no further effort on seeing his chance was gone, last. Time, 3 min. 35 secs., being rather slow, the race, however, having been run in a very high wind.

2.—THE SYCEE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of the Club Cup, Shanghai St. Leger or Mong-gol Cup, 7lbs. extra, penalties accumulative.—Two Miles.

Mr. C. Lucas' skewbald Bravo	st. lbs.	10	8...1
" Tzu-Ta's grey Metaphor, late Highland Fling	11	1...2	
" St. Andrew's white White Friar	10	8...3	
" Bill's grey Seamew	11	0...0	
" Micawber's grey Jorkins	10	8...0	

Out of an entry of 28 ponies, only five came to the post. Metaphor and Bravo started favourites, and the race virtually resulted in a match between them. Bravo led throughout, being followed closely by Metaphor, White Friar third, and Jorkins and Seamew side by side bringing up the rear. The leading pair gradually increased their lead to about 20 lengths from third, and finished in his manner, two lengths separating Bravo from Metaphor at the post. White Friar a bad third. The others distanced. Time, very fast, 4 min. 37 secs.

3.—THE CONCORDIA LOTTERY CUP.—Value, Tls. 320.—For all China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins at the Shanghai Spring Meeting, 1876, or after.—Weight 10st. 7lbs.—Winners of a Race of one Mile or over, 7lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Kerebro's roan Reichsgraf	st. lbs.	11	0...1
" Ten Broeck's brown Wild Idea, late Casse Cou	11	0...2	
" Bill's grey Romulus	10	7...0	

Three ponies only started, out of an entry of thirty-nine. Wild Idea was most in favour. Reichsgraf went away with the lead, closely followed by Romulus, the favourite several lengths behind and going easily. The same order was kept round the bottom of the Course, but the pace at that point began to improve and at the $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile post Wild Idea reached the others, and all three then raced side by side until nearing Probst's Garden, where Romulus fell back. Between this point and the Monument, Wild Idea and Reichsgraf just got their heads alternately in front, but entering the straight, Reichsgraf was called upon, but could only succeed in improving his position to about three-quarters of a length. Opposite the Stand, Wild Idea was also called upon, and an exciting race ensued between them. Reichsgraf winning by a short head, amid loud cheers. Romulus distanced. Time, 3 min. 29 secs.

4.—THE CHAU SHANG KICK CUP.—Value, Tls. 500.—Presented by the Employes of the C. M. S. N. Co., of Shanghai.—For all China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hong-kong previous to date of entry at each Meeting.—To be won at two consecutive Meetings by Ponies, the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10; to be paid to the Winner until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive the Entrance fees.—One Mile.

Mr. Troy's grey Hotspur	st. lbs.	10	8...1
" Bill's dun Nimrod	10	8...2	
" Jack's chestnut Viceroy	10	8...3	
" John Peel's white The Saxon	10	8...0	
" Bill's bay Vineta	10	11...0	
" Micawber's grey Trotwood	10	11...0	
" Siwel's black Black Gown	10	8...0	

Vineta and Nimrod declared best to win. Hotspur was the favourite at long odds, but with Viceroy and Trotwood also in favour. Viceroy led at starting, with Nimrod second and Hotspur third. This order was maintained until approaching the Monument, when Nimrod showed slightly in front, with Hotspur close up. Viceroy, however, soon resumed his former position, but shortly after coming up the straight, Hotspur took second place, and

before reaching Belle Vue assumed the lead, Viceroy dropping to third place. In this order they arrived at the post, Hotspur winning by a length, which might have been increased. Good third, Black Gown fourth. Time, 2 min. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

5.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For all beaten Ponies at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5 each.—Once Round.

Mr. Stewart's chestnut Sport	st. lbs.	10	7...1
" O'Leary's grey Ravenshoe	10	5...2	
" Chasse's cream Yellow Elephant	11	5...0	
" St. Andrew's cr. Braes O'Mar	10	11...0	
" Seer's white Hoo-Sze	10	8...0	
" Bill's grey Romulus	10	8...0	
" Do. dun Nimrod	10	10...0	
" Micawber's grey Jorkins	10	7...0	

This race produced a very small field, eight out of 53 entries. Sport and Ravenshoe had the call, nothing else named. After two attempts, the lot away together, Ravenshoe leading, with Hoo-Sze and Yellow Elephant in close attendance, the rest well up. The pace was fast, and Yellow Elephant soon gave place to Sport. At Probst's Garden, Ravenshoe was still leading, and Sport went into second place, soon after collaring Ravenshoe, and the pair racing even, quickly placed a long distance between themselves and the field, being more than a dozen lengths in front. Coming up the straight, a severe struggle ensued between the two leading ponies, which ended in favor of Sport by about a length. No third place. Time, 2 min. 43 secs.

6.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—A forced entry for all Winners, optional for the Winner of the Members' Plate or the Consolation Cup, and all other Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Tls. 15 each.—Winners of two or more Races at this Meeting, Tls. 25.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Cornabé's black Black Satin	st. lbs.	10	8...1
" Ten Broeck's brown Wild Whim	11	5...2	
" Ten Broeck's brown Wild Rush	10	10...3	
" Bigsby's dun Ventre de Biche	10	8...0	
" Ring's bay Tirailleur	10	11...0	
" Ten Broeck's brown Wild Idea	10	11...0	
" C. Lucas' skewbald Bravo	10	11...0	
" Jack's chestnut Transit	10	11...0	

Betting was in favour of Black Satin and Ventre de Biche. The latter took the lead at starting, with Wild Idea second, and Wild Whim third, Black Satin last. At the Stables, Bravo passed the two wild ones, and became second, a position he could not long maintain, for Wild Rush galloping past his horses, went into first place, followed by Wild Whim, Ventre de Biche dropping into third place, Black Satin now put on the steam, and at Probst's Garden began to assume a forward position, and just after passing the Monument obtained second place. Entering the straight he made the race all his own, and won easily, hard held; Wild Whim second, Wild Rush third, and Ventre de Biche fourth. Time, 2 min. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.—A foul was claimed by the rider of Ventre de Biche against Wild Rush, but after investigation, it was disallowed.

7.—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Value, Tls. 100.—For all China and Japan Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5 each.—Twice Round a Course selected by the Stewards.

Mr. St. Andrew's grey Belle Rose	st. lbs.	11	4...1
" Troy's white Cedric, late Blanc Manger	11	3...0	
" Ten Broeck's brown Wild Idea, late Casse Cou	11	4...0	
" Alexander's grey Cerasee	11	4...0	

Very little description will suffice for the Grand National. Four ponies accepted, and of those, one, Wild Idea, was started to make a race, but did not go the course,

though his owner, who rode him, got somehow into the inner course, and had a quiet spin all to himself, for exercise only as might be supposed. Belle Rose won as he pleased, taking all the jumps without a spill, and on coming in was received with much cheering. Cerasee fell at the double ditch opposite the Grand Stand, and at the first hurdle, Cedric refused, neither of the two standing any chance afterwards, although their jockeys did their best to push them forward. No time taken.

This concluded the days' racing.

FOURTH DAY.

Tuesday, 7th November, 1876.

The "off-day" of the Meeting was not so interesting as usual, though the afternoon was pretty fully occupied with the seven events that were included in the post and preceding entries. The *mafoos'* races did not afford the fun that has been formerly derived from them, and the running generally calls for no further remark than the appended description. The weather was milder than on the preceding days, but the attendance was very limited. Appended is a return of the running:—

1.—HALF-MILE RACE.—For all China Ponies that have run in Shanghai.—A Sweepstakes of \$5 each.—Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—Winners at this Meeting 10lbs. extra for one race, with 4lbs. additional for each over one.—Half-a-Mile.—To be ridden by Members.—Post Entries.

Mr. Morris' High Cockalorum	st. lbs.	10	9...1
" Kerebro's Kieselack	10	8...2	
" Seer's Hoo-Sze	10	8...3	

Bad start, High Cockalorum leading, Hoo-Sze second, the favourite two lengths in the rear. At the straight Kieselack ran into second place, and between Belle Vue and the Grand Stand, closed on the leader, and racing him to the post, finished second by a head. Time, 1 min. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., a slow race.

2.—A WILD IDEA.—Value, Tls. 100. For all Ponies entered in the St. Leger except Mr. Ten Broeck's. Entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony. Weight, 10st. 7lbs. for non-winners; 7lbs. extra for each race won at this meeting. Distance, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Mr. Tzu-Ta's Metaphor	st. lbs.	11	0...1
" Kerebro's Reichsgraf	11	0...2	
" Bill's Nimrod	10	9...3	

Metaphor took the lead at starting, maintained it throughout, and won easily in a canter. Nimrod a bad third. Time, 4 min. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

3.—MAFOOS' RACE.—For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Winners at this Meeting excluded.—Weight, 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance Fee, \$5.—Once Round.—Native Riders in Racing Colors.—The Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows:—The Winner, 5-8ths; second Rider, 2-8ths; third Rider, 1-8th.

Ravenshoe (Mr. Singui)	st. lbs.	9	8...1
Hoo-Sze (Chedah, jr.)	9	13...2	
Romulus (The Louse)	9	7...3	
Pendragon (Lord Chifney)	9	7...0	
Wild Flight (Monkey)	9	7...0	
Mezzotinto (Lamp Coolie)	9	7...0	

After a very good start, Ravenshoe showed in front, with Mezzotinto second, the others well together. At the $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, Hoo-Sze took second place, but the lot were so close that it was almost impossible to place any. Between this point and the Widow's Monument, Ravenshoe drew out, was never headed, and won easily by three lengths, Hoo-Sze second, Romulus third. The native jockeys rode steadily, and there was not that whipping and spurring that generally characterises *Mafoos'* races. Time, 2 min. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

4.—MATCH.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Kieslack	st. lbs.	10	8.....1
High Cockalorum	10	9.....2	

Time, 1 min. 5 secs.—An easy win for Kieslack.

5.—THE TIRAILLEUR CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.
—For all Griffins that have run at this meeting and not been placed.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance fee \$5, to be divided equally between first and second Pony.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. John Peel's Crusader	st. lbs.	10	9.....1
" Jack's Wings	10	11.....2	
" Henry's Capilet	10	8.....3	
" Bill's Vineta	10	12.....0	
" John Peel's The Saxon	10	5.....0	
" Siwel's Black Gown	10	8.....0	

The Saxon and Crusader declared best to win. At starting, Crusader led, with Wings second and Vineta third. The same order was maintained until about half-way between Probst's Garden and the Monument, when Capilet ran into third place. There was no change afterwards, Crusader winning by three lengths, Capilet a bad third. Time, 1 min. 37 secs.

6.—MAFOOS' CHAMPION RACE.—For all China Ponies the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club.—Weight, 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance fee, \$5.—Once Round.—Native Riders in Racing Colors.—The Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows:—The Winner, 5-8ths; second Rider, 2-8ths; third Rider, 1-8th.

Wild Whim (Monkey)	st. lbs.	9	7.....1
Bravo (Chedab)	2	12.....2	
Belle Rose (Wang)	9	13.....3	
Metaphor (Quatty Pow)	9	7.....0	
Vezation (Ah Ling)	9	7.....0	

Vezation breaking away, was not pulled up until he came to the bottom turn, thereby delaying the start. Belle Rose led at starting, with Metaphor second. There was no change until arriving at the $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile, when Wild Whim became third. They arrived at Probst's Garden in the same order, Wild Whim soon afterwards taking first place, Bravo becoming second. No further change took place, except that Belle Rose ran into third place, Metaphor finishing fourth. Vezation walked in. Time, 2 min. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

7.—MATCH.— $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile. Weight for inches.

Wings	st. lbs.	10	5.....1
Viceroy	10	11.....2	
Trotwood	10	13.....3	

Won by a head. Time, not taken.

With this race terminated the Autumn Meeting.

CRICKET AT SWATOW.

A match was played during the welcome visit of the Ringdove last week, between 12 officers and men of H.M.S. Ringdove and 12 of the Swatow Community. The play showed much want of practice, the bowling being weak and the batting somewhat uncertain. In the field the Ringdoves were active and at home, while the Swatow men seemed not unfrequently rather at sea. 127 runs having been vigorously put together by the strangers, the home team went in cheerfully, but came out despondingly, with only 68 to the good, and had to try again. Matters then took a turn. Mr. Richardson, a most respectable, though elderly, batsman, having carried out his bat for a steadily played 11 in the first innings, gave the key to his successors in the second, and seven played merrily to the tune of 130, two being still in a striking attitude when darkness put an end to the strife. Thus was the cricketing reputation of Swatow saved from extinction, and the game left pretty well anybody's. The score is appended:—

"RINGDOVE."

1st Innings.

Longman, run out	11
Harris, b. Ferguson	7
Staples, b. Ferguson	20
Combs, b. Ferguson	0
Hughes, b. Bridgeman	19
Redmond, c. Richardson, b. Woollett	23
Spain, c. Paterson, b. Bridgeman	0
Hewitt, b. Bridgeman	18
Robtut, b. Hill	4
Clark, not out	11
Lawson, c. Paul, b. Bridgeman	1
Rendall, b. Hill	0
b. 5, w. 10	13

SWATOW.

1st Innings.

D'Arnoix, b. Hughes	5
Bois, run out	5
Ferguson, b. Redmond	0
Ferguson, l. b. w. b. Hughes	2
Paterson, c. and b. Redmond	7
Woollett, c. Staples, b. Hughes	12
Hill, run out	4
King, c. Hewitt, b. Redmond	2
Paul, c. Spain, b. Redmond	1
Richardson, not out	0
Home, b. Spain	0
Sage, b. Staples	10
b. 5, w. 7	10

2nd Innings.

0 b. Spain	20
2 b. Spain	5
12 at Hewitt	31
4 run out	14
2 not out	23
1 b. Hughes	16
0 not out	4
b. 7, w. 9, n. b. 1	17

—Daily Press.

Miscellaneous.

MURDER IN HONGKOW.

Early Sunday morning the watchman at the wharf of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, at Hongkow, was found dead in his hut, situated at the lower entrance in Kung-ping Road. Death resulted from an extensive wound on the throat, and the first impression was that it had been inflicted by his own hand, but subsequently evidence was found to show almost conclusively that a desperate murder had been committed. Such is now the belief, and surrounding circumstances strongly support the supposition, but at present there is no clue to the perpetrator, and it will require no small amount of tact and vigilance on the part of the police to trace the crime home to anyone.

Deceased, we believe, was a native of Calcutta, and was known by the name of Bucksuh among his fellow countrymen, while, by the Chinese, he was called Ah-nee. He made the hut in which he was found dead his home, and although an opium smoker he was known to save his somewhat scanty earnings with something like miserly care. About six o'clock on Saturday night he commenced duty, and in that part of the wharf in which he was there were no other persons working. Between eight and nine o'clock he was heard near the entrance gates, and it seems he was not seen or heard of again until he was found dead. The murder, for such it undoubtedly is, was discovered by a native milkman who called to leave deceased a bottle of milk at daylight yesterday morning. The milkman found the door in the entrance gate partly open, and the door of the hut was also slightly open. There was nothing unusual in this, and he suspected nothing wrong until he pushed the hut door, a sliding one, further open, to place the milk inside. A ghastly sight then presented itself. Deceased lay with his head towards the door with a wide open gash in his throat extending from ear to ear, severing the windpipe and adjacent arteries, and showing every sign that it was the work of a most determined hand. Naturally affrighted at the horrible sight, he withdrew and hurried to acquaint "Frank," the assistant wharfinger, of what he had seen. "Frank" communicated with the police, at the Hongkow Station, and the news was flashed to the Central and Louza Stations by telegraph. Inspector Fowler was speedily on the spot, and shortly afterwards he was joined by Superintendent

Penfold and Inspector Wilson. An examination of the hut was made, and deceased's box was found to have been broken open. The staple of the lock had been forced out, and the contents of the box apparently overhauled. Here and there stains of blood were found; the box near the lock was besmeared in three or four places, and spots were found on other articles lying around. Close by the box was found a formidable weapon, something like a butcher's small cleaver or chopper. The blade was covered with blood, and no doubt it was the instrument which had caused the death wound. It was taken to the Police Station. On the door of the hut other blood stains were found. These and other indications of course tend to prove that deceased was attacked in the hut and brutally murdered, and that robbery was the object of the murderer. Whether anything has been stolen or not is uncertain, for deceased lived alone, kept little company, and no one apparently knows what he possessed. It was supposed he had money, and it is rumoured that he was in the habit of lending dollars occasionally to small tradespeople. He received his wages on Friday, \$15, and, therefore, it is a fair inference to draw that he would have some money in the hut, but none was found by the police.

The body was left in the same position in which it was first found. The police did not overhaul it, or search the pockets of deceased's clothing, waiting for it to be examined by a medical gentleman and viewed by the jurors. A police constable was deputed to watch the place; and yesterday the news of the occurrence appeared not to have spread into the neighbourhood.

Law Reports.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Oct. 31st.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.
R. (POLICE) v. THOMAS HARRAD.
Drunkness.

Prisoner, who is an able seaman on the barque *Lady Elizabeth*, was charged with drunkenness at 9.15 p.m. on the previous night, on the Woosung Road.

He admitted the offence, and after being cautioned was discharged on paying the costs of the Court \$1.50.

R. (POLICE) v. D. ANTONIO and F. FERNANDO.
Stealing a knife.

Prisoners, men of colour and sailors out of employment, were charged with stealing a pocket knife the property of a police constable at the Hongkow Station.

Complainant stated that the prisoners, who were destitute, had been sleeping at the police station since Friday last. They had also been fed there. His clothes were being brushed on the verandah by a China boy, when his knife fell from one of the pockets. It fell to the ground, and a few minutes afterwards the boy was unable to find it. Suspicion fell upon the prisoners who were seen near the place, and search was made for them. They were found at a samshu house, and some cash was found in their possession.

A Chinaman deposed that Fernando gave him the knife to sell. He sold it for 60 cash, and gave 50 to Fernando, keeping the remaining ten himself.

FERNANDO said the other prisoner gave him the knife to sell, and he was under the impression that it belonged to him.

ANTONIO had nothing to say in defence.

It was stated that Antonio had deserted from a ship, and that Fernando was paid off from a vessel in Japan and had come to Shanghai. They were now both destitute.

His WORSHIP sentenced them each to 14 days' imprisonment, and ordered them to be deported to Bombay in case they failed to obtain sureties for their good behaviour, at the expiration of the sentence.

AMEEH v. Captain CORNER.
Assault.

Defendant is Captain of the barque *M. A. Dixon*, and he was summoned by the complainant, who is a Chinese cook on the same vessels, for an assault committed at Nagasaki on the 10th ultimo.

In answer to his Worship defendant acknowledged having slapped the complainant with his hand open. They were at Nagasaki, and on the morning in question there was no bread for breakfast. In consequence he sent the steward to call the defendant to come to him. Defendant did not do so, and he went into the galley and found fifteen loaves of bread stowed away. No doubt defendant intended to take them ashore, as on a previous occasion he was found with 1½ lbs. of coffee ready to take away from the ship. He only slapped him with his open hand, and complainant had taken out a summons simply because he (defendant) had refused to allow him to go ashore.

Complainant, who could speak English, said the defendant came into the galley and "kicked him plenty." He ran aft and the defendant followed him, hitting and kicking him several times. Defendant searched the galley, alleging that flour was stowed away. No flour was found, and the bread which was spoken of by the captain was for the sailors. He was hit about three dozen times and kicked about a dozen times. His face and head were sore but no blood came. The defendant also beat him plenty on the following Friday.

WILLIAM BRLI, an able seaman, stated that on the morning of the assault he complained to the complainant of having no bread, and also to the mate. The cook told him he had received orders to make no bread, and the mate said he would inquire into the matter. He saw the captain go into the galley, and heard him ask the cook why there was no bread. The cook said he had no flour, but afterwards he saw either thirteen or fifteen loaves of bread in the galley. The captain struck the cook in the galley several times with his open hand, but as they were going aft he did not strike or kick him. The captain did not kick complainant at all as far as he saw but merely boxed his ears.

THOMAS W. MUNDAY, an apprentice on board, gave confirmatory evidence, adding that after the occurrence complainant complained of the Captain having kicked him, but he saw no kicks given. All the blows he saw were with the open hand. Complainant was red in the face but no blood was visible. On the following Friday he saw defendant hit complainant once or twice with his open hand, because his tea was not ready when he wanted it.

Defendant said he entirely denied striking complainant on the Friday.

JOHN SATWELL, another apprentice on board, also gave evidence. He did not see any kicks given, and he was ignorant of the occurrence on the Friday.

The defendant said he had nothing further to add to what he had previously said. He did slap the complainant, but he was provoked to do it because he was a thief and refused to come aft when he sent for him.

The Steward of the ship was called and stated that he took the message from the Captain to the cook to go aft, and the cook said "yes," but he did not go. He saw nothing of the assault.

His WORSHIP said he was satisfied from the evidence that defendant assaulted the complainant more than he had admitted to, and perhaps kicked him. That was not quite clear, however, but complainant told one of the witnesses immediately after that he had been kicked. A man when he commenced to slap another scarcely knew how far he went, and there was no doubt defendant had gone a great deal further than he had represented. At all events, he had used more violence than there was any justification for, and he would have pay to a fine of \$5 and costs.

Nov. 1st.

R. (POLICE) v. RICHARD DAVEY.
Drunk and Incapable.

Defendant, a stoker of H.B.M.'s gunvessel *Lapwing*, was found drunk and incapable in the Canton Road, at 11.20 a.m. on the 31st ult. He had leave to come ashore, and should have returned on board at seven the same morning. From the appearance of his face he had been fighting.

Cautioned and discharged.

Nov. 2nd.

R. (POLICE) v. EMANUEL JONES and JOHN WOODS.
Drunkennes.

JONES, a seaman, until latterly unemployed and living at the Sailors' Home, appeared for the second time in Court, having been found by the Police drunk and incapable in a jiriksha, in the Honan Road, at eleven o'clock p.m., on Wednesday night. He now stated that he had been shipped on board the *Halloween*, and that she would sail on Saturday next.

His WORSHIP sentenced him to seven days' hard labour, but to put on board if the ship sailed earlier.

WOODS is an ordinary seaman of the *Borealis*, and was found drunk and incapable in the Broadway, Hongkew, at 12.30 a.m., Thursday. It was his first offence here, and

His WORSHIP, after cautioning him, ordered him to pay costs and return to his ship.

R. v. CHARLES TURNER.

Charge of Desertion.

Defendant, late a quarter-master of the steamship *Antenor*, was charged with deserting from the vessel. He was arrested on a warrant.

In reply to questions, he said the Captain had advanced him \$10 and gave him leave to come ashore on Tuesday afternoon, on the understanding that he would return on board at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the steamer was to sail at ten. He, however, drank too much liquor, fell asleep in a Chinese house, and when he woke up, the steamer was gone. He had made two voyages in her, and had no intention to desert. When it was found that he did not come on board, some of his shipmates sent his clothes ashore, but he did not know where to, nor whether all or only a portion of them were sent. He was told this by a comrade who used to do business with the steamer, and whom he met in the street. When he found he was left behind, he went to the Sailors' Home, not knowing where else to go, and at once gave himself up. That was about eleven o'clock on Wednesday forenoon. The prisoner in the preceding case, Jones, saw him there and spoke to him.

Mr. TAPP produced a note which he had received from Captain Jones, shortly before the steamer sailed, to the effect that defendant had deserted and taken all his clothes ashore. It was quite a made-up story, therefore, that the defendant had told about his clothes. The steamer did not go until five minutes past eleven on Wednesday, so the defendant had plenty of time to get on board if he was at the Sailors' Home by eleven.

The man Jones, on being asked, said he saw Turner at the Home at eleven o'clock, and he was not then drunk.

Mr. TAPP further informed the Court that there were about 18 men, including a shipwrecked crew, waiting to go home, before the defendant could be shipped; and as there was no doubt defendant had deserted, and had rendered himself chargeable to the Government, he (Mr. Tapp) might suggest, if His Worship was now deciding the case, that it would be cheaper to keep him in prison than at the Sailors' Home.

His WORSHIP, who questioned defendant very closely as to what he was doing up to eleven o'clock on Wednesday, and received unvarying replies to the effect above given, said he did not think it at all likely that, when on the point of sailing, the Captain had given him \$10, with leave to remain ashore till eight o'clock on the morning of the vessel's departure. His Worship wholly doubted defendant's story. With such a large sum as \$10 in his possession, the probable consequence would be that he would get drunk, and the Captain would know that if that were the result, he would not return to the ship, and so would not be likely to incur the risk. The Captain also said in his note to the Consul, that defendant had taken all his clothes with him. Defendant said that the men in the ship had sent them after him as they found he did not return. Now, as it could not have been known on board until the vessel was actually on the point of sailing, that he did not mean to return, why, therefore, did they send his clothes on shore earlier?

Defendant said they exercised their own judgment about that.

His WORSHIP said he supposed they did, and he would now exercise his, which was that defendant be sent to prison and kept to hard labour for six weeks.

Nov. 4th.

R. (POLICE) v. CHARLES EGASTINE.
Absent without Leave.

Defendant is an able seaman belonging to the steamer *Glenlyon*, and he was summoned for refusal of duty and for being absent from the vessel without leave on the 31st ultimo and the 1st instant.

In answer to his Worship, defendant admitted the offence, pleading that he was dissatisfied with the steamer and wanted to leave her.

His WORSHIP said he had not taken the proper course to get discharged from the steamer.

Captain WALLACE, the master of the *Glenlyon*, said the defendant had been a complete nuisance on board since they left London. He had had trouble with him at nearly every port they had called at. At Singapore defendant absented himself from duty, and was committed by the magistrate there for six days' imprisonment. At Hongkong defendant was continually asking for his discharge, when he well knew he could not then have it. He should like to get him out of the ship, and had seen Mr. Bowen of the Sailor's Home respecting him. Defendant went to the Home, but Mr. Bowen refused to have him there because he went drunk and created a disturbance. The steamer had been used by the defendant as a convenience to him to obtain food, for he had done no work since Tuesday last.

The Captain, in reply to his Worship, said defendant had about £1 10s. wages due to him, and that the ship would leave about the 10th, for Foochow, to take in cargo for London. Defendant had shipped for two years.

His WORSHIP said defendant deserved six weeks' imprisonment, which he should have given him if the steamer had been remaining in port. As she sailed so early, there was a difficulty in giving him that term of imprisonment. Defendant had little money due him, and no doubt if he happened to be left behind he would become an expense to the Government, which ought to be avoided as far as possible.

The CAPTAIN said there was certainly that difficulty to contend with, but if men like the defendant were leniently dealt with, their fellow shipmates might do the same thing, and there would be no discipline on board large steamers.

His WORSHIP said he should try to avoid the defendant becoming an expense to the Government. There were other sailors in the Home wanting ships and if Mr. Bowen would change one of them for the defendant the difficulty might be overcome.

His WORSHIP was informed that Mr. Bowen would not have defendant in the Home under any consideration.

The Captain said he would try and get defendant out of the steamer, for he did nothing but cause annoyance.

Defendant said he was determined he would do no more work on board.

After further unimportant conversation, his Worship sentenced defendant to four weeks' imprisonment, with instructions that if no arrangement was made for him to leave the steamer without his becoming an expense to the Government, he was to be put on board when she sailed.

Defendant again said he would do no more work on board.

Nov. 6th.

R. (Captain TRASDALL) v. ROBERT NELSON and P. E. ERICKSON.
Absent without leave.

Defendants, who are able seamen on board the barque *Atma*, were charged with being absent from the vessel without leave since the 4th inst.

They admitted the offence and alleged that they asked to come ashore to see the Consul, but the Captain refused to grant them permission. They also asserted that the chief mate had assaulted them.

The Captain said they did ask to go ashore and he refused them permission because they were drunk. They never said anything about wishing to see the Consul or he should have allowed them to go and see him.

Defendants admitted that they might not have mentioned the Consul to the Captain.

The chief mate acknowledged having given one of the defendants a push, but asserted that they were drunk and abusive.

His WORSHIP ordered defendants to return to the ship and to pay the costs of the Court, telling them that if they wished they could summon the chief officer for the assault they complained of.

Defendants decided to take out a summons and the case was arranged to be heard this (Tuesday) morning.

R. (Capt. CORNER) v. ALEXANDER McLAREN.
Alleged Assault.

Prisoner is the second officer of the barque *M. A. Dixon*, and he had been apprehended on a warrant charging him with violently assaulting the prosecutor, who is the Captain of the vessel, by striking him several times on the head with a heavy piece of wood on the 4th inst.

Prisoner, in answer to his Worship, admitted striking the Captain. He said that on the 2nd of October Captain Corner asked him to join the vessel as second mate, as the person who had had that position was in the hospital. He did not want to accept the offer, because the position of second mate on a sailing vessel was little better than a common sailor. The Captain pressed him and said he might as well go with him; it would be better than doing nothing, and as they were only going to Nagasaki and back, he need not stay more than three weeks. It was arranged between them that if he (prisoner) wanted to leave when the vessel returned from Nagasaki, he could do so, but he signed articles for two years. After the passage to Nagasaki and back he wanted to leave and asked the Captain for his discharge, but he refused to give it him, and the agents had refused to interfere in the matter. He did not wish to stay in the vessel, and struck the Captain because he had been duped by him.

Captain CORNER, who had two scars on his forehead, deposed—I am master of the barque *M. A. Dixon*. The prisoner is my second mate. I slept ashore on Friday night last, and went on board a little after eight o'clock on Saturday morning. After speaking to the mate about the work of the ship I went into the cabin. When standing with my back to the cabin door I felt a blow on my head, just over my eye. It stunned me for a moment. I staggered and received another blow on the top of the head. I then turned round and saw the second mate with the club produced in his hand. I ran at him and he struck at me again, but the club fell out of his hand. He then ran on deck. I chased him, and he ran down the gangway. There was no sampan there and he jumped into the river and swam to my sampan. He tried to skulk it himself but could not, and then threatened the sampan-man and made him take him ashore. I have two marks on my forehead and a lump on my head. The injuries pained me at the time, but they are now nearly well. My head ached a great deal. I have no pain now except when I touch the injuries. The piece of wood with which he struck me seems to have been prepared, for one end of it is shaped into a kind of handle. Only very little blood came. The doctor came on board just after the occurrence and told me how to treat the wounds.

Prisoner said it was all true what the Captain had stated. The blows he gave were only slight slaps as he supposed the Captain would call them, according to what he (the Captain) said the other day when he was summoned for beating a Chinaman.

His WORSHIP said he could not hear the case further as he had an inquest to attend, and the hearing was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Nov. 7th.

R. (POLICE) v. ABDOL and SAIL MAHOMED.
Vagrancy.

Prisoners, who stated that they were natives of Bombay, were charged with having no visible means of subsistence and with soliciting alms on the Bund.

They admitted the offence, and said they begged because they had neither food nor place to sleep. Three days ago they came from Nagasaki, having stowed away on board the American mail steamer. They had tried to obtain employment but could not.

His WORSHIP sentenced them each to seven days' imprisonment, telling them that he sent them to gaol so that they might be provided with food and lodgings.

R. (Captain CORNER) v. ALEXANDER McLAREN.
Assault Case.

This case was partly heard on the previous day, and the following additional evidence was now taken.

Captain CORNER, in reply to his Worship, said it was partly true what the prisoner had stated. He went and asked him to join the vessel as second mate, and the understanding was that if he (prisoner) obtained a better berth after the passage to Nagasaki, he was to have his discharge. When they returned from Nagasaki, prisoner consented to go another short voyage, but a few days afterwards he insisted on having his discharge, and he refused to give it him. That was on Thursday, and on the following day he saw the prisoner at the agent's office. He did not see him again until the time he attacked him on Saturday morning.

Prisoner said that previous to joining to *M. A. Dixon* he had been mate and second mate on board steamers. Since May last he had only been temporarily employed, and had lived at the Temperance Hall. He was sorry for what he had done, and was glad his conduct had not led to worse consequences. When he asked for his discharge the Captain only laughed at him, and that provoked him to make the attack.

His WORSHIP said he could understand the force of what prisoner had said if he had made the attack in a passion when the Captain refused to give him his discharge, but he could not understand his going quietly on board the ship on Friday, preparing a weapon and nursing his anger until eight o'clock the following morning. There was all night for him to meditate on the matter, and he could scarcely imagine a man nursing spite for so long. The Captain no doubt induced the prisoner to join the vessel, and he could understand his being very angry when the Captain broke faith with him, but that did not justify him in doing what he had done. Far from it. He had no right to redress his wrongs in that shape or form, however serious those wrongs might be. How he could do such a foolish and wicked act after a day's reflection he could not understand, and it was very fortunate for him that the injuries inflicted were not of a more serious nature. In consideration of the injuries being slight, and the fact that the Captain had broken faith with the prisoner, he could pass a more lenient sentence than he otherwise could have done, but he could not inflict less than one month's imprisonment.

Captain CORNER asked for the prisoner to be put on board the vessel after his term of imprisonment had expired. A murderous attack had been made on him, in his own cabin, and he was not satisfied with a month's imprisonment for such an offence.

His WORSHIP—I have nothing to do with satisfying you. In your application for the warrant you state that your life is unsafe when the prisoner is on board, and, therefore, you ought not to want him back. I also think he is better away. You can now go, the case is over.

R. (ROBERT NELSON and P. E. ERICKSON) v. THOMAS COCKBURN.
Another Assault Case.

Defendant, who is chief mate on board the barque *Atma*, appeared to answer separate summonses charging him with assaulting each of the complainants on the 4th inst.

The cases arose out of an occurrence which was investigated at the Court on the previous day, when the present complainants, who are able seamen, were charged with being absent from the vessel without leave.

NELSON stated that on Saturday afternoon last the mate called him and Erickson out of the fore-castle, and when he was on deck he (the mate) struck him a blow on the face with his fist.

Defendant denied striking Nelson. He said Nelson was ashore on Friday and came on board drunk, and he allowed him Saturday morning to sleep off the effects of the drunk. About two o'clock he asked him to turn to, and not doing so when he was told he gave him a push. Nelson then made for him and

scratched his face. Neither Nelson nor Erickson were sober.

ERICKSON was called and said he was about half drunk and half sober. The mate was also half-and-half. They had some words and the mate struck him a blow on the mouth, cutting his lip.

The mate said he only gave him a push.

His WORSHIP believed that defendant struck Erickson and for that offence he was fined \$1 and costs. The other summons was dismissed.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, Nov. 6th.

An inquest was opened yesterday, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., relative to the death of Bucknall, the watchman at the Wharf, at Hongkew, belonging to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, who was found dead in his hut early on Sunday morning. Three gentlemen were empanelled as the jury—namely, Messrs. J. Simpson, E. Bowen, and W. Poignaud. They first assembled at the hut in which deceased was found dead, and having viewed the body in company with Mr. Mowat, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Joseph A. Perkins, which is on the premises, and there opened the inquiry.

The following evidence was taken:—

JOSEPH A. PERKINS deposed—I am godown keeper in the service of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company at their Ningpo Wharf, at Hongkew. I have seen the body of the deceased. I saw it this morning. Deceased was the watchman at that portion of the Wharf in which the hut is situated. His duties commenced at dark in the evening and ended at daylight the following morning. I saw him on Friday afternoon when I paid his month's wages, \$15. I took deceased to be a Malay. He was night watchman. I came in at the gate about six o'clock in Saturday night, and he,—I suppose it was him—raised his hat as I passed. That was the last time I saw him alive. I was in bed on Sunday morning when my boy came and told me deceased had been found dead in his hut. I did not get up myself as I was unwell, and was satisfied from what the boy told me that I could do no good. I sent for "Frank," who has the management of the coolies at the wharf, and told him to communicate with the police. I am not aware that deceased was on bad terms with anyone. I have not seen him quarrel with anyone. I have not seen any person visiting him at his hut. He was not allowed to have anyone there, and I have never found anyone with him. He seemed a very quiet man. I have had occasion to complain to him of his being late to relieve the day watchman, and once or twice I have found him asleep in the hut when he should have been outside on duty. He was in the habit of smoking opium.

DEEN MAHOMET said—I knew the deceased. His name was Bucknall. He belonged to Bengal, but what part of it I cannot say. I am sure he belonged to Bengal.

Doctor JOHNSTON deposed—I examined the body of deceased in the watch-house opposite the machine shops on these premises. The body was lying on its back at the entrance to the watch-house with the legs extended, one being partly bent. The arms were also stretched out. The body lay across the room with the head towards the door. There was a punctured wound on the left side of the abdomen, penetrating the stomach, and the throat was cut almost from ear to ear. These are all the injuries on the body. There was a pool of blood where the body was lying, and a portion of deceased's clothing was likewise saturated. Either of the two wounds would have caused death. Deceased would die immediately his throat was cut, but he might have survived the wound in the side a short time, but it alone was sufficient to kill him. From the appearance of the wounds I should say deceased was first disabled by the stab in the side, and then his throat was cut. I have no grounds for supposing that such was the case, except the appearance of the wounds. There was a great deal of blood from the wound in the side, comparatively as much as from the injury to the throat, and that leads me to suppose it was inflicted first. If the throat had been first cut there would not, I think, have been as much blood as there was from the wound in the side. I saw nothing on the body to indicate that there had been a

struggle. There were no signs in the watch-house that anything of the kind had taken place. I don't think deceased was in bed at the time he sustained the injuries. They don't look like self-inflicted wounds; the wound on the throat is too extensive for that. I am inclined to think that the stab in the side was given when deceased was standing up, that he fell in consequence of it, and that his throat was then cut. I cannot say how long life has been extinct; I should say not longer than forty-eight hours from now. From the appearance of the wounds I have no doubt deceased has been murdered; the wounds could not be inflicted by his own hand. A weapon like this one produced would inflict the wound on the throat. The edges of that wound are ragged, showing that the weapon was not a very sharp one that was used. This weapon is not sharp, but decidedly blunt. It could not have inflicted the wound in the side. That injury, I should say, has been caused by a sharp pointed and narrow bladed knife. The wound is between four and five inches deep, penetrating into the stomach, and would only admit the insertion of the finger with difficulty. Considerable force must have been used to penetrate that depth at that part of the body. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty whether the throat was cut from right to left or from left to right.

Witness left the room to again examine the wound, and on returning he said it was impossible to say which way the throat had been cut, the wound was so deep and large. The weapon seemed to have been placed right in front of the throat, and then sawn across.

By a JUROR—The stab in the side would cause deceased to fall, and probably he would be insensible.

By the CORONER—I do not think a wound so extensive could be inflicted on a man's throat when he was standing up. Deceased in all probability was on the floor when his throat was cut. The physique of deceased was very delicate. The body is very thin and attenuated; it is that of a very delicate man.

Inspector FOWLER, in answer to the Coroner, said the man "Frank," the day watchman, and some Chinese witnesses were in attendance. He examined the hut soon after the body was found, and discovered the weapon which had been produced. It was lying near deceased's box, about two yards from the body, and was besmeared with blood. He also found some blood marks on deceased's box, and there were some articles of clothing near, as if they had been taken out of the box. There were some blood marks also on the hut door, which appeared to have been made with the fingers.

The CORONER said he should not take any more evidence now, but adjourn the inquest until half past one o'clock to-day (Tuesday). They would then assemble at the Supreme Court, which would doubtless be more convenient for all parties.

The inquiry was accordingly adjourned. The CORONER gave instructions for the body to be interred.

Nov. 7th.

The inquest was resumed yesterday afternoon at H.B.M. Supreme Court, when the following additional evidence was taken:—

KO FU-KUEN said—I am a milkman. I knew the deceased. I did not know his name. Every morning I was in the habit of supplying him with milk. I left it at his house at the Ningpo Wharf. On Sunday morning last I called to deliver the milk as usual. I entered the premises by the gate on the Broadway, and called for the deceased when I was near his house. Not receiving an answer I looked in through the door, which was slightly open, and saw him lying down with plenty of blood about. Usually when I called he came and took the milk from me. I told one of the Chinese watchmen what I had seen, and then I proceeded on my usual rounds with the milk. I did not return to the place. I never saw any person, except the day watchman, with the deceased when I have called to leave the milk. The wicket in the gate in the Kung-ping Road was open on this particular morning. On other mornings the wicket was always closed, and I have always been in the habit of entering the premises from the Broadway gate. I have supplied deceased with milk about one year and a

half, and during that time the gate in Kung-ping Road was always closed in the morning.

FRANK LEE deposed—I am a native of Peru. I am a Christian. I am in charge of the Ningpo Wharf, under Mr. Perkins. I knew deceased. He was one of the night watchmen. We have three other watchmen. They are Chinese. About half past six o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Perkins sent for me. I went to see him and he said "Frank, the watchman has been killed at the machine shop gate, you had better go and see the police." I went to the Hongkew police station, and saw a sergeant at the gate. I told him about the occurrence, and Inspector Fowler, a sergeant, and some Chinese constables returned with me to the Wharf. We went first to the hut and saw deceased lying dead. Mr. Fowler told me to go and fetch Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Perkins, who was unwell, when I went told me to ask Mr. Fowler to come to him. Mr. Fowler did so, and by his instructions I also fetched the Superintendent of the Wharf. There are four night watchmen on the premises. Two are stationed at the north end of the premises, the deceased was at the southern end, and the fourth is near the godowns. There are three entrances to the premises, one to the wharf, one to the Superintendent's private residence, and the third in Kung-ping road, where the deceased's hut is situated. After five o'clock, when work in the machine shop is over, the Kung-ping road gate is closed. The Wharf gate is closed about half past nine o'clock. I don't know when the Superintendent's private gate is closed. When the gates are closed, no one can enter by them unless they call to the watchmen. Persons can enter the premises from the river.

By a JUROR—I have occasionally seen persons with the deceased. I cannot say whether any one had any ill-feeling towards him.

TU YUNG-FO said—I am day watchman at the Kung-ping Road gate of the Ningpo Wharf. My duty commences at six o'clock in the morning, and ends at six at night. Last Saturday night, I was relieved by the deceased at half past six o'clock. I then went home. I left by the Kung-ping Road gate. I shut the gate after the workmen left, and later on I let the deceased in. When I went out deceased closed the wicket. No one came in with the deceased. I did not stay after he came. Deceased brought some nuts and meat with him. I used to go and sit with deceased sometimes in his hut. The knife produced belonged to him. He used to cut his meat with it. The pistol produced also belonged to him. I returned to the Wharf shortly after six o'clock on Sunday morning, and two Chinese constables were then there. They told me what had happened. I have known deceased about five years. I have been engaged at the Wharf ten years. Deceased had a sailor friend, on the English mail steamer, who used to come and see him occasionally. A sailor on one of the Customs' steamers also used to come and see him. Deceased, who smoked opium, told me he did not keep his money in his house. He told me he used to lend money, but he could not have much because he smoked opium. Three or four months ago I heard a black man have some words with the deceased. That was the only time I heard anybody disputing with him. He had not many friends to see him. I don't know who killed him.

DEEN MAHOMET recalled said—I have known the deceased about three years. I live in the Woosung Road. I have now no employment. I buy and sell old articles. I saw deceased about a fortnight ago in the street. I have not been to the Wharf to see him for more than twelve months. I don't know whether he had any money or not. If he had been a good man he could save \$5 a month out of his wages. A long time ago, ten or twelve months ago, I had some words with the deceased. We were at the Consulate over it. He never used to talk to me about his money. I know he smoked opium. I never saw him smoking in his hut at the Wharf. I don't know who killed him.

At the suggestion of Inspector Fowler witness was asked how it was he knew that deceased was killed at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night.

Witness—I don't know he was killed at half-past ten o'clock. I and two of my countrymen went to an opium shop about eleven

o'clock on Sunday morning, and the man's wife who keeps the place told us that Bucksuh was dead. That was how we heard of it, and when we left the shop we met Mr. Fowler.

By the JUROR—I never saw deceased gambling, and I don't think he was a gambling man. I don't owe him any money. I don't know any one he has lent money to.

Inspector FOWLER was then sworn and said. —The affair was reported at the Hongkew Station by the man "Frank," who said the watchman had been murdered. I went down to the Wharf at once and saw deceased lying dead, as described by the Doctor. I looked round his house, and found a box broken open. It had been fastened with a padlock, and the staple was broken. It would not require very great force to break it. There were few things in the box. A smoking cap lying at the bottom of it was stained with blood, as was also a light jacket which was lying at the end of the box. It seemed as if it had been taken out of the box. The fastenings of the box were besmeared with blood, and there were blood marks on the box itself. The knife I have produced was lying near the box. It was covered with blood. The contents of the box had the appearance of having been rummaged. I found no money. I examined the clothing of the other watchmen engaged on the premises, but found no blood on them. I also searched their houses but found nothing to cause suspicion. The door of deceased's house was besmeared with blood. There were no blood marks on the outer door leading into Kung-ping Road. The next day I again examined deceased's house, and in a box, a little smaller than the other one, I found some papers, and near where the body was lying I found the pistol which has been produced. It was loaded, and, I understand, it belonged to the deceased.

The CORONER said that was all the evidence forthcoming at present, and he thought it would be best to leave the matter for some time in the hands of the police. Probably they might discover something further and then the jury could meet again.

The Jury acquiesced in the Coroner's suggestions, and the inquest was accordingly adjourned *sine die*, the Coroner intimating that reasonable notice would be given to them when it was deemed advisable to meet again.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Nov. 3rd.

Before O. B. BRADFORD, Esq., Vice Consul-General.

A Dangerous Drunkard.

EDWARD T. SMITH, a coal heaver, on board the American war-vessel *Alert*, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in the Canton Road.

Sergeant WRIGHT deposed that on the previous night he found the prisoner in Canton Road, in a state of drunkenness, and brandishing a large jack knife, threatening Chinese. The knife was taken from him before he did any mischief.

Sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

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EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1876-7.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.—Continued.

VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Glenartney	May 16	London	17,280.20	.....	17,280.20	Lord of the Isles s.s.	July 26	London	13,204.18	243.97	13,448.15
Hankow	" 16	"	20,206.51	.....	20,206.51	Menelaus	" 29	"	4,531.09	440.92	4,972.01
Glenearn	" 20	"	14,031.89	.....	14,031.89	"	" 29	Odessa	218.00	.....	218.00
Antenor	" 22	"	4,650.65	185.40	4,836.05	Hooply	" 29	London	925.97	1,521.63	2,447.60
"	" 22	Odessa	178.57	.....	178.57	Black Adder	Aug. 4	"	8,321.46	.....	8,321.46
Fleurs Castle	" 26	London	20,461.65	.....	20,461.65	Ambassador	" 5	"	14,466.30	512.85	14,979.15
Hohenstaufen	" 26	Russia	18,165.46	.....	18,165.46	Indus	" 5	"	3,549.50	1,178.63	4,728.22
Stad Amsterdam	" 26	London	17,659.52	.....	17,659.52	"	" 5	Hongkong	0.90	17.80	18.70
Lombardy	" 27	"	4,861.25	.....	4,861.25	Achilles	" 12	London	2,136.89	523.21	2,660.10
Glaucus	" 30	"	12,208.52	.....	12,208.52	"	" 12	Odessa	298.82	.....	298.82
Russia	" 29	Odessa	15,877.77	.....	15,877.77	Iraouaddy	" 12	London	.....	155.77	155.77
Flintshire	" 30	London	14,294.87	.....	14,294.87	"	" 12	Bombay	51.71	.....	51.71
Venice	June 2	"	16,293.13	.....	16,293.13	Egeria	" 16	London	6,824.42	16.36	6,840.78
Cawdor Castle	" 2	"	18,864.81	.....	18,864.81	"	" 16	Hamburg	44.63	.....	44.63
Amazona	" 3	"	316.53	.....	316.53	Siam	" 19	London	1,651.99	601.64	2,253.63
"	" 3	Marseilles	0.41	.....	0.41	"	" 19	K. George's	27.76	.....	27.76
"	" 3	Odessa	35.58	.....	35.58	Sound	" 19	Bombay	1.98	.....	1.98
Galley of Lorne	" 2	London	18,483.64	.....	18,483.64	"	" 26	London	115.90	855.70	971.60
Cutty Sark	" 3	"	10,315.23	.....	10,315.23	Sindh	" 26	Marseilles	0.51	.....	0.51
Glenlyon	" 7	"	17,712.88	.....	17,712.88	"	" 26	Port Said	1.80	.....	1.80
Teheran	" 10	"	4,427.07	.....	4,427.07	"	" 26	London	3,011.78	2,020.49	5,032.28
"	" 10	Venice	84.72	.....	84.72	Stentor	" 26	Hongkong	.....	24.50	24.50
"	" 10	Bombay	2.46	16.09	18.55	Yangtze	" 19	London	924.11	1,000.75	1,924.86
Ajax	" 10	London	7,834.40	.....	7,834.40	Zambesi	Sept. 2	Bombay	3.20	25.48	28.68
Lotus	" 13	"	17,223.83	.....	17,223.83	"	" 5	London	7,920.17	.....	7,920.17
Anadyr	" 17	Marseilles	15.14	.....	15.10	Undine	" 9	"	89.10	1,911.25	2,000.35
"	" 17	London	1,316.03	.....	1,316.03	Meikong	" 9	Bombay	.....	76.95	76.95
"	" 17	Lyons	4.88	.....	4.80	"	" 9	Hongkong	.....	7.12	7.12
Tchibatchoff	" 17	London	13,170.08	.....	13,170.08	"	" 12	London	4,922.31	1,296.49	6,218.80
Deucalion	" 22	"	4,716.91	.....	4,716.91	Ulysses	" 16	"	1.19	135.45	136.64
"	" 22	The Straits	1.10	.....	1.10	Kashgar	" 16	Bombay	0.50	157.51	158.01
Karo	" 23	London	10,563.26	.....	10,563.26	Mikado	" 19	London	16,186.12	108.70	16,294.82
Thibet	" 24	"	2,860.30	115.34	2,975.64	Patroclus	" 22	"	5,197.95	1,637.42	6,835.37
Thibet	" 24	Continent	1.43	.....	1.43	"	" 22	Odessa	13.65	0.87	14.52
"	" 24	India	0.60	.....	0.60	Ava	" 23	London	.....	867.80	867.80
Flamingo	" 30	London	7,508.68	.....	7,508.68	"	" 23	Bombay	.....	82.83	82.83
Peiho	July 1	Marseilles	18.42	0.89	19.31	Hesperia	" 27	London	9,018.85	1,399.82	10,418.67
"	" 1	London	2,300.40	935.20	3,235.60	"	" 27	Hamburg	24.89	.....	24.89
Sarpedon	" 6	London	4,170.29	850.40	5,020.69	Cheops	" 29	London	12,626.60	1,002.97	13,629.57
"	" 6	Odessa	162.11	.....	162.11	Deccan	Oct. 5	"	736.96	366.25	1,103.21
Minatitlan	" 4	Nicolajefsk	1,112.43	.....	1,112.43	"	" 5	Trieste	0.42	.....	0.42
Mongolia	" 8	London	4,707.68	3,063.47	7,771.15	"	" 5	Bombay	0.50	273.32	274.12
"	" 8	Triste	21.20	.....	21.20	Nestor	" 5	London	2,694.12	1,001.30	3,695.42
"	" 8	Bombay	2.85	43.98	46.83	Amazona	" 12	"	.....	785.68	785.68
Cassandra	" 11	London	6,982.35	143.36	7,125.71	"	" 12	Bombay	.....	47.06	47.06
"	" 11	Hamburg	49.44	.....	49.44	Gadsbill	" 12	London	11,469.67	2,732.65	14,202.32
Genoa	" 12	London	15,987.97	.....	15,987.97	Geelong	" 19	"	36.55	397.73	434.28
Djemnah	" 15	Marseilles	.....	6.80	6.80	"	" 19	Bombay	0.45	222.11	222.56
"	" 17	London	1,093.57	2,619.51	3,713.08	State of Louisiana	" 21	London	11,293.71	998.22	12,291.93
Priam	" 17	"	4,309.04	307.41	4,616.45	Agamemnon	" 21	"	3,624.15	861.88	4,486.03
Priam	" 17	Odessa	254.19	.....	254.19	Tigre	" 26	"	602.69	104.86	707.55
Windhover	" 18	London	9,016.51	.....	9,016.51	"	" 26	Bombay	.....	23.87	23.87
Cyphrenes	" 19	"	16,288.41	.....	16,288.41	Antenor	" 30	London	2,710.94	665.96	3,376.90
Peshawur	" 22	"	1,409.75	1,753.37	3,163.12	Khiva	Nov. 2	London	.....	319.53	319.53
"	" 22	Bombay	8.25	.....	8.25	"	" 2	Suez	.....	4.04	4.04
Peshawur	" 22	Straits	0.75	.....	0.75	"	" 2	Bombay	.....	16.16	16.16
"	" 22	Hongkong	3.49	.....	3.49						
Suez	" 22	London	16,857.62	1,165.42	18,023.04				547,747.73	35,461.00	583,211.73
Altona	" 22	"	14,150.21	.....	14,150.21						

The above is exclusive of 4,940.76 piculs, taken by the s.s. *Batrak*, which cleared at Hankow (for Tientsin direct on the 11th July); and of 2,581 packages and 1,229.40 piculs cleared by the *Kashgar* at Shanghai, on the 19th of Sept., for transhipment.

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1876-7.

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.—Continued.

VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Antenor	May 22	New York	8.60	.....	8.60	Nagoya Maru .. s.s.	Aug. 1	S. F. cisco	5.95	.....	5.95
Nagoya Maru	" 30	"	995.26	.....	995.26	Nevada	" 14	New York	40.02	.....	40.02
Amazona	June 3	"	175.49	.....	175.49	"	" 14	Montreal	91.87	.....	91.87
Tokio Maru	" 6	Yokohama	1.90	.....	1.90	Hiroshima Maru ..	" 22	Nagasaki	11.25	.....	11.25
Ping-on	" 2	Nagasaki	282.52	.....	282.52	"	" 22	Higo	2.52	.....	2.52
Teheran	" 10	New York	271.82	.....	271.82	Dragon	" 24	Wladistok	21.41	.....	21.41
Ajax	" 10	"	639.96	.....	639.96	Stentor	" 26	New York	274.24	348.57	622.81
Navada	" 14	"	1,936.76	.....	1,936.76	Nagoya Maru ..	" 29	"	9.00	1,005.10	1,014.10
"	" 14	S. F. cisco	6.75	.....	6.75	"	" 29	Yokohama	1.74	.....	1.74
"	" 14	Nagasaki	1.85	.....	1.85	Gleam	Sept. 4	New York	664.88	523.14	1,188.02
"	" 14	Higo	2.00	.....	2.00	Tokio Maru ..	" 5	Yokohama	190.26	.....	190.26
"	" 14	Yokohama	3.53	.....	3.53	Nevada	" 13	New York	.....	826.05	826.05
Genkai Maru	" 20	Nagasaki	1.08	.....	1.08	"	" 13	Chicago	266.11	.....	266.11
"	" 20	Higo	2.45	.....	2.45	"	" 13	Yokohama	4.75	.....	4.75
"	" 20	Yokohama	1.08	.....	1.08	Bengal	" 19	New York	1,224.02	9,556.62	10,780.64
Deucalion	" 22	New York	309.44	.....	309.44	Nagoya Maru ..	" 26	"	1.50	1,803.49	1,804.99
Hiroshima Maru ..	" 26	"	209.34	.....	209.34	"	" 19	New York	1,224.02	9,556.62	10,780.64
"	" 26	S. F. cisco	105.94	.....	105.95	Hiroshima Maru ..	" 20	Nagasaki	1.08	.....	1.08
"	" 26	Higo	4.45	1,206.69	4.45	"	" 20	Yokohama	1.00	.....	1.00
Ceres	" 30	New York	383.51	.....	383.51	W. G. Patton ..	" 7	N. lajefsk	719.44	.....	719.44
Sarpedon	July 6	Boston	3.32	.....	3.32	Teviot	Oct. 14	New York	309.82	7,448.72	7,758.54
Nagoya Maru	" 5	Yokohama	14.24	.....	14.24	Glenartney	" 14	"	335.94	15,437.08	15,773.02
Nevada	" 13	New York	389.45	2,547.56	2,937.01	Nevada	" 13	"	.....	1,339.72	1,339.72
Priam	" 17	"	.....	213.31	213.31	"	" 13	S. F. cisco	69.23	.....	69.23
Tokio Maru	" 11	Higo	2.40	.....	2.40	Tokio Maru ..	" 31	New York	21.99	741.57	763.56
Genkai Maru	" 18	Nagasaki	1.62	.....	1.62	"	" 31	Nagasaki	1.08	.....	1.08
Menelaus	" 29	New York	.....	323.48	323.48						
Nagoya Maru ..	Aug. 1	"	89.10	764.97	854.07	Total			9,833.48	44,352.78	54,186.26

SHANGHAI SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS, FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1876.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSKILLES AND CONTINENT.	To AMERICA.	To HONG-KONG, COAST PORTS, &c.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
Total as per last Report	Bales. 20,071	Bales. 31,625	Bales. 1,615	Bales. 97	Bales. 53,408	Bales. ..	Bales. 53,408
Subsequent Shipments	78	..	163	..	241	..	241
Total....	20,149	31,625	1,778	97	53,649	..	53,649

COTTON.

	HONGKONG.			COAST & RIVERINE PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report	Piculs. 7,901.06	..	..	Piculs. 21,672.35	..	..	Piculs. 20,834.15	..	..	Piculs. 50,407.56
Subsequent Shipments	2,282.40	..	..	6,263.33	..	..	180.00	..	..	8,735.73
Total.....	10,183.46	..	..	27,935.68	..	..	21,014.15	..	..	59,143.29

OPIUM.

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 4TH NOVEMBER, 1876.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	652½	652½	..	..	2	2.40	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving Vessels or landed	21	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	673½	673.50	..	..	2	2.40	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	38½	38.50	106	127.20	52	62.40	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..

Description.	Chinkiang.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Hongkong.	Amoy.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.
RE-EXPORTED.										
Malwa.....	247½ 247.50	28 28.00	11 11.00	55 55.00	141 141.00	290½ 290.50	79½ 79.50	.. ..	.. ..	852½ 852.50
Patna.....	5 6.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 2.40	3 3.60	.. ..	.. ..	10 12.00
Benares ..	5 6.00	.. ..	.. ..	1 1.20	.. ..	1 1.20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 8.40
Persian ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total.....	257½ 259.50	28 28.00	11 11.00	56 56.20	141 141.00	293½ 294.10	82½ 83.10	.. ..	.. ..	869½ 872.90

Advertisements.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—Tls. 300,000.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 per cent. to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy-holders, annually, in Cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata*, to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

31 to 1956 Shanghai, 7th July, 1873.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE OFFICE.

20 PER CENT. Discount allowed on all premia contributed.

LIFE OFFICE.

Risks accepted at Home Rates, with £2 per cent. added.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

5fe-77 2235 Shanghai. 16th July, 1872.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above SOCIETY are prepared to grant Policies against fire on the usual terms and conditions.

no-a-f ALFRED DENT & Co.
31de 2046 Shanghai, 8th Jan., 1876.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue Provisional Policies under the New Scale of greatly Reduced Rates. The Tables may be had upon application.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies granted at current rates, less 20 per cent. discount, to the extent of Tls. 25,000 on any one risk.

Z 291 GEO. BARNET & Co., Agents.
no-a-m 31ja-77 Shanghai, 8th Mar., 1876.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant policies against Fire, at Current Rates, less 20 per cent. discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

tf 12 Shanghai, 9th June, 1875.

INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, as Agents for THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), are prepared to issue Policies by the Ocean Steamship Co.'s Steamers as follows:—

	All Risks.	Rate of Particular Average.
Hankow to London, Tea, 2½ %	2½ %	
Shanghai to London, Tea, 2½ %	1½ %	
Shanghai to London, Silk, 1½ %	1½ %	
Subject to an immediate cash discount of Fifteen per cent 15 %.		

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

tf 17 Shanghai, 27th April, 1875.

The Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited.)

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, in 150 SHARES of 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—300,000 DOLLARS.

MARINE POLICIES granted to all parts of the World, at current rates. In addition to the usual brokerage, Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. (66⅔%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually (taking effect from 1st January, 1872), as a Bonus among all Contributors, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

30ju-77 4 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1873.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1876.

ARRIVALS.—The steamship *Kiangyung* from Glasgow, and M.M. steamer *Peiho* with the London mails of the 22nd September.

PIECE GOODS.—"Race Week" is seldom remarkable for any unusual activity in our Piece Goods market, and the rule which long custom seems now to have established has not been materially disturbed throughout the week ending last night.

The latest advices from the outports and from Japan are most discouraging in their general tenor.

The exodus of the northern dealers continues. They are under the impression that winter is to set in early, and they speak and act as if business on the Shanghai market were nearly over with them for this season.

Telegrams from home reporting an important advance in the value of *Cotton* and *Cotton Goods* have been received within the last day or two, and have emboldened holders to refuse the low offers which in several instances have been made, for good 8½-lbs. *Grey Shirtings*, 7-lbs. Mexican *T-Cloths*, *Drills*, English and American, American *Sheetings*, and some descriptions of *Fancies*. But buyers have been tolerably independent and they have found no difficulty in supplying all their wants from the stocks of speculators, and at the public auctions. At these institutions this week there have been close upon 27,000 pieces of 7 and 8½-lbs. *Grey Shirtings* disposed of (the particulars appear below), and that is a considerably larger business than private sellers all put together can boast of. Quotations for 8½-lbs., as will be noticed, have been well maintained—what one chop has lost, another has gained. But it has been slightly otherwise with 7-lbs. and with 8-lbs. *T-Cloths*, and inability to make sales with a tendency towards lower prices, has, as a rule, been the experience on the general market. Some 6-lbs. *Red Pheasant Grey Shirtings* have been sold at Tls. 1.11 per piece, and there have been small transactions in 6 and 7-lbs. *T-Cloths* at Tls. 0.83 a 0.84 and Tls. 0.97½ a 1.00 per piece. Sales of 7-lbs. Mexicans are announced at Tls. 1.12 a 1.37 per piece. *White Shirtings* have not been dealt in. But a fair trade has been done in 14-lbs. English *Drills*, by importers and by speculators. This article became the object of renewed enquiry as last mail was closing, but the dealers found so many placed before them that they quickly reduced their offers, and very soon they filled their orders upon their own terms. Since then, speculative holders have sold largely, and their transactions have temporarily fixed quotations at Tls. 2.02½ for *Levita's* 14-lbs. *Dragon*, and Tls. 2.00 for *Stewart's* best 15-lbs. make. The *TIENTSIN* men have been offering Tls. 2.90 for P.M.C.D. American *Drills*, and Tls. 2.88 a 2.90 per piece for *Indian Head Sheetings*, but these goods are now held for considerably higher rates. In *Jenna* there has not been any change; and *Fancy Cottons* make but little shew in the week's business. There have been further sales of 18-inch *Velvets* at Tls. 0.18½ per yard, and a few 2-lbs. favourite *Turkey Red Cambrics* have been disposed of by auction at fair prices, but the market for the latter fabric is in a bad way, there being in first and second hands heavy stocks of unsuitable goods, or of goods at which the dealers will not look, by reason of some defect in either the shade of red or in the width. A few long held *Cashmeres* have changed hands at Tls. 3.80 for 52 yards, and Tls. 1.92 for 25 a 26 yards, and a trifling business has been going in *Chintzes*, small pattern and good assortment at Tls. 1.40 per piece, also in *Handkerchiefs* at about last quotations.

Woolleens.—A continuance of the demand for *Long Ells* has resulted in a fair business at Tls. 6.67½ a 6.70, less ½ per cent. for V. Scarlet, and Tls. 7.15 for dark blue; Tls. 6.77½ nett for U.U. Scarlet, and at the Auction yesterday, C.P.H. Scarlet commanded Tls. 6.93, the closing rate on the 31st ultimo. *Camlets* have been in less request of late, and prices are not so strong as they were at the beginning of the week. Still they shew a marked improvement on those current when last mail left. And *Spanish Stripes* are the turn against buyers, who, however, are not very hot on the article. *Medium Cloths* continue difficult of sale, and some native holders would readily part with their stocks at somewhat lower rates than they paid for them. *Figured Orleans* of northern designs are still wanted, and with a fair sprinkling of *Mauve* in the assortment, they would sell for high rates. Good *Lastings* are saleable at last quotations, but there is as yet no movement in *Crapes*; and *Plain Lustres* are in less favour now than they were—the enquiry for Japan having moderated.

P.S.—A nondescript sort of movement has been apparent in the Cotton Goods market since the telegrams above referred to obtained publicity. The trade are not buying; but, with the one hand, the old speculators are offering their stocks at low rates, while they get credit for wishing to buy with the other. The movement may develop into something more describable within the next day or two.

C. F. H.		Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, nom.	per piece...Tls.	13.65	13.60	15.40	13.30	14.10	...	...	13.90	13.60	...
Long Ells, "	per piece...Tls.	6.94	7.40	7.60	7.50	7.20	...	...	7.80	7.00	...
Spanish Stripes, "	per yard ... "	0.56	0.50	0.56	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.55	0.58	0.58	0.53

PRICES REALIZED AT THE AUCTIONS HELD ON 2ND (YUEN-FONG), AND 7TH INSTANT (KIN-MING.)

YUEN-FONG.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple	Black.	Brown	Mauve	Lt. Gent.	Sales.
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce.	13.25/32½	13.50/52½	15.00/20	13.60/57½	13.92½	...	...	14.07½	13.52½	...	14.22½	.....	430 pcs.
Sp. Stripes T.T.B. yd. "	0.58/0.58½	0.57½/57	0.56½/0.56	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	378 "

7TH INSTANT.

KIN-MING.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple	Black.	Brown	Mauve	Lt. Gent.	Sales.
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce.	13.65	13.60/62½	15.40	13.30	14.10/07½	8.92½	...	13.85	13.62½	...	13.85	14.52½	260 pcs.
Long Ells C.P.H. "	6.93/6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 "
Lasting Lion "	.....	.....	10.90/11.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	120 "
Elephant "	.....	.....	10.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.57½	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd.	0.56/0.56½	0.50	0.55½/55.8	0.60½	0.59	0.56½	0.55	0.58½	0.58½	0.53½	0.65	0.54½/55	288 "

AUCTION SALES.—2nd instant—"Yuen-Fong"—

Grey Shirtings—8½-lbs., 10,500 pieces, at Tls. 1.47½ a 1.47½ for *Blue Lighthouse*; Tls. 1.37½ a 1.38½ for *House*; Tls. 1.33½ a 1.34½ for *Two-Man*; and 7-lbs., 4,750 pieces, at Tls. 1.18½ a 1.17½ for *Blue Lighthouse*; Tls. 1.11½ for *Woman*.

T-Cloths—7-lbs., 1,500 pieces, at Tls. 1.12½ for M.T. *Green Lighthouse*; Tls. 1.07½ for *Green Lighthouse*; Tls. 1.02½ for *House*.

Drills—14-lbs. *House*, 870 pieces, at Tls. 1.96½ a 1.96½ per piece.

White Shirtings—64-reed *Blue Lighthouse*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.68½ per piece.

7th instant—"Kin-Ming"—

Grey Shirtings—8½-lbs., 10,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.83 for *Red Ram*; Tls. 1.79 a 1.79½ for *Red Lion*; Tls. 1.79½ for *Yellow Lion*; Tls. 1.76½ for *Blue Lion*; Tls. 1.71½ a 1.72½ for *Green Lion*; Tls. 1.33½ a 1.35 for *Peacock*; and 7-lbs., 1,500 pieces, at Tls. 1.42½ for *Red Ram*; Tls. 1.37½ for *Red Crown*; Tls. 1.10½ for *Peacock*.

T-Cloths—8-lbs. *Red Lion*, 550 pieces, at Tls. 1.35½ per piece.

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c. T.m.c.	64	„ Best & 66 Reed „	1.85	1.90	SHIRTINGS—	
6-lbs. 39 in. 38½ yds. ...	pc.	1.00 to 1.10	66	@ 80 reed.....	1.95	2.10	Amr., 40yds. 36 a 38in. 15lbs.	2.85 „ 2.95
7lbs.	„	1.10 „ 1.42	Best.....	„	2.25	2.50	Eng. „ „	14 a 16lbs. ...2.10 „ 2.45
Dewhurst's Eagle, ...	„	1.55 „					T-CLOTHS—	
8½ @ 8½ lbs.	„	1.23 „ 1.90	DRILLS, Am. 40yd 30in 15lb. nom.	2.85	2.95		6-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord... p.c.	0.84 „ 0.90
9 a 9½-lbs.	„	1.85 „ 2.00	English, „	14 a 15-lbs...	1.85 „ 2.05		7-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord...	„ 0.96 „ 1.05
9½ a 10-lbs.	„	1.95 „ 2.35	Do. Fine to Finest „	„	„		6-lbs. Mex.	„ „
Dewhurst's, Best.....	„	2.50 „ 2.70	Dutch, 13 a 14½-lbs.	2.10	2.35		7-lbs.	„ 1.12 „ 1.45
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—			JEANS, Dh., Best, 30yd. 30in. 8½lbs.		2.00	2.10	8 to 8½-lbs.	„ 1.30 „ 1.65
40 yds. 36 in. 56 R. nom: ...	pc.	1.45 „ 1.50	English „	„ 8 a 8½lbs...	1.55	2.05	Better kinds and XX	1.70 „ 1.95
60 reed	„	1.50 „ 1.60	American „	„	„		HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28in. 7 dz.	0.50 „ 0.58
64 „	„	1.65 „ 1.80					Brown ..	„ 0.40 „ 0.42

SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White	pc. 1.90	2.00	VELVETS—Black, 22 in.	yd. 0.18	0.20	LONG ELLS—	
Dyed	2.20	2.30	VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.	0.13	0.13	Scarlet, 24 yrd. H H nom.	pc. 6.82
BROCADES—White, 40 yds.	1.80	2.00	26 in.	0.19	0.21	CPH	6.93
Dyed	2.30	2.50	BLUE DENIMS	0.04	0.04	V & U U	6.70
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds	3.60	4.40	DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	pc. 1.30	1.40	Assorted, H H Noml.	7.20
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS nom.	1.85	2.20	41 in.	1.40	1.50	CPH	7.20
CHINTZ—Assorted	1.20	1.35	MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nml.	0.60	0.72	GG	7.00
Blue	1.00	1.20	YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28 a 32	50.00	90.00	U U	6.90
Brown	1.50	1.60	CANLKS, English, S S nom.	13.00	14.00		
Scarlet	1.25	1.40	GG	13.75			
PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds.	1.80	2.20	SSG	13.75			
50/52	3.60	4.40	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS	yd. 0.80	1.55		
Best	4.20	4.60	SPANISH STRIPES	0.52	0.56		
T. REDS, 24 yds. 2 a 3 lbs. 32 in.	1.30	2.10	T.T.B	0.56			
Best	2.20	2.65	H.H.	0.57			

METALS.—With the exception of Quicksilver which has advanced, and Tin-Plates which are in demand at Tls. 5.00 with no sellers, there is no change to notice. Nairad-Iron is slow of sale, and Lead find few buyers at quotations. Another parcel of French Lead has been sold at Tls. 6.15 per picul, but the natives generally refuse to buy L.B. at Tls. 6.25, at which there are some sellers.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

	Tls. m. c.		Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER	58.00 a 59.00	COTTON—Common	9.00 a 9.50
TIN PLATES—14 x 10	5.00 a 5.10	Medium	10.00 a 10.30
Small		Best	11.00 a 11.30
IRON WIRE—No. 11	4.50 a	SUGAR—White—Swatow, No. 1	5.00 a 5.50
12/16 nominal	5.00 a 5.50	2	4.50 a 5.00
17/23 no demand	6.50 a	3	4.00 a 4.50
STRAITS TIN—Fong Hing	18.70 a	Canton, 1	4.00 a 4.50
Fok Chok	17.60 a	2	3.50 a 3.70
Common Chops	13.00 a 15.00	3	3.20 a 3.50
STEEL	3.75 a	Brown—Swatow, Best	2.00 a 2.50
Bamboo	3.90 a 4.00	Common	1.80 a 2.20
JAPAN COPPER—Finger	none	—Canton	2.00 a 2.50
Slab, best	21.00 a	Common	1.60 a 2.00
Oie	19.00 a	PEPPER—Black	7.20 a 7.40
HOOP IRON	2.60 a 2.75	White	15.00 a 18.00
PIG IRON	20.00 a 22.00	RATTANS—Common	2.80 a 3.20
RAILROAD IRON—		Good to fine	3.20 a 3.50
Dawes' Best	2.65 a 2.70	Best	3.60 a 4.00
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	2.55 a 2.60	SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul	2.80 a 3.00
Belgian	2.25 a 2.30	5 & inf.	1.80 a 2.40
M. M. Crown	2.45 a 2.50	SANDALWOOD—South Sea	3.40 a 3.50
Bar—Dawes	2.60 a 2.65	Timor	9.00 a 10.00
Round	2.75 a 2.80	Malabar	16.50 a 18.00
LEAD—L.B.	6.20 a 6.25	MANGROVE BARK	0.70 a 1.30
Common Brands	6.10 a 6.15	FLINT STONES	0.40 a 0.45

FREIGHTS.—Business in Coasting charters has been small during the past fortnight, owing to the scarcity of tonnage, for which reason a decided improvement is noticeable. Quotations are:—Hence to Amoy, or Swatow, per Coasting steamer, 1 mace 1 cand. per picul, deadweight, 7 mace per bale of Cotton of 120 catties—a fair quantity of cargo offering. Nagasaki and back, per sailing vessel, \$2.30 per ton of Coal—good enquiry. Keelung and back, per sailing vessel, \$2.25 per ton of Coal—vessels wanted. Foochow and back, per sailing vessel, \$3.70 per ton register—demand. Hakodadi and back, per sailing vessel, 28 a 30 Mexican cents per picul seaweed—wanted.

COALS.—The market has continued steady with a general improving tone. Cargo quotations are:—Cardiff, ex ship to arrive, Tls. 9.50 per ton—not much enquiry; American Anthracite, ex ship to arrive, Tls. 11.00 per ton—steady; Sydney (Bull Mine), ex ship to arrive, Tls. 9.00 per ton—none offering and exceedingly firm; Newcastle (S.S.W.), ex ship to arrive, Tls. 8.00 per ton—upward tendency; Japan (Imabuko), ex ship, Tls. 4.50 per ton—good enquiry; Takasima (lump), ex godown, Tls. 7.50 per ton—nominal, none on offer; Do. (dust), ex godown, Tls. 4.50 per ton—nominal, none on offer; Keelung, ex ship, Tls. 4.25 per ton—firm and wanted.

COTTON.—Prices have again receded, and a still further decline seems inevitable. At present the only buyers in the market are the Northern men and their purchases must cease very shortly. In JAPAN losses are being sustained on the quantities lately sent thither, fair quality being last quoted from Yokohama only \$16.00 per picul. Settlements here estimated at about 3,000 piculs at from Tls. 10.00 a Tls. 10.25 per picul. The SOUTHERN and HANKOW dealers are operating very cautiously and stocks are accumulating.

EXCHANGE.—The Sterling market is again very unsettled. After declining to 5s. 3d. Bank bills have steadily advanced, and are now to be had at 5s. 3½d. a 5s. 3¼d. Private paper is difficult to place at 5s. 4d. a 5s. 4½d. On India, the market is steady at Rs. 307 a 308. There is very little doing, and but few transactions reported. On Hongkong, there has been a small demand at 24 ½ disc.

NOON.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight	5s. 2½d.	7 Tl.
at 6 m/s.	5s. 3½d. a 5s. 3¼d.	
Credits, at 6 months' sight	5s. 4d.	
Do. to Private buyers	5s. 4½d.	
Bills with Documents, 6 m/s.	5s. 4½d.	
ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 6.65	
Credits, at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 6.75	
Bills with Documents, 6 m/s.	Frs. 6.7½	
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 307 a 308	¥ 100 Tl.
ON BOMBAY.—	Rs. 307 a 308	¥ 100
ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand, 24 per cent. disc.		
Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 25 per cent. disc.		

INTEREST.—9 per cent. per annum on first-class securities.—Nominal

PRICES OF BULLION.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—78.5 Tls. per 100 Dollars.	
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—86.7	
PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, 184.00 Taels, Shanghai Currency	
per Bar of Tls. 9.72 Chau-ping weight.	
HAIKWAN SYOKE.—111.40 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Tls.	
Haikwan weight.	
CANTON SYOKE.—109.50 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels	
Canton weight (nominal).	
RAR SILVER.—998 Touch or 17½ Betterness, Tls. 111.35 Shanghai	
Currency per 100 Taels, Canton weight.	
COPPER CASH.—1,490 per Tael.	

EXPORTS.

SILK.—The silk market continues inactive, and settlements for this steamer are within 250 bales, a portion of which is on Chinese account. No confirmation as yet has reached us of the reported fall of 3s. per lb. in the London market, and the latest telegraphic advices report the silk market quiet, with quotations of fair No. 5 Tsatlee at 24s.—Prices are weak here, and natives would sell common Tsattees probably at Tls. 540 a 550, fair medium Kahings at Tls. 460 a 490, and the asking price for common re-reels (no market) has declined to Tls. 630 a 640 per picul.—Stock has slightly increased and is estimated at close upon 22,000 bales.—Exchange has strengthened in consequence of the reported rise in the value of silver, and closes firm at the quotations given below.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cottons and Woollen Piece Goods from the 31st Oct. to 6th Nov., 1876,
compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 253 to 258, both Nos. inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATION.												
	Ningpo.	Chinkiang.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hangkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Local.
Grey Shirtings	2,960	4,440	150	12,650	1,550	7,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
T-Cloths	425	1,000	...	3,540	75	9,850	...	...	150	...	...	...	4,750
White Shirtings	500	250	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,960
Drills	1,090	2,645	235	6,820	...	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
Jeans	1,570	199	...	350	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sheetings	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White ..	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Dyed ..	...	100	100	300	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Chintzes	110	360	...	660	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,480
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	160	...	220	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Velvets	60	68	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Velveteens	30	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Handkerchiefs	...	...	200	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Muslins	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	132	12	84	114	...	108	...	...	102	...	...	...	348
Medium and Broad Cloths	64	84	24	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474
Camlets	40	100	60	860	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Long Ells	70	280	80	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Lastings	...	...	40	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Crape Lastings	...	30	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Lustres, Plain	...	100	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Figured	120	40	30	352	60	850	...	...	60	...	...	...	580
" Crape	...	...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	252	908	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig Lead	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	DELIVERIES.		IMPORTS.		STOCKS BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, DATED 1ST JAN., 1876.	
	From 31st Oct. to 6th Nov.	For Year from 1st Jan. 1876.	From 31st Oct. to 6th Nov.	For Year from 1st Jan. 1876.	Estimated at date *	Against 8/11/75.
Grey Shirtings	34,100	4,053,322	386,864	4,246,633	929,900	730,900
T-Cloths	19,790	2,492,722	206,344	2,449,614	736,400	609,200
White Shirtings	4,210	538,644	22,751	557,592	140,100	112,300
Drills	15,850	1,097,983	82,700	1,022,734	204,000	50,800
Jeans	2,529	292,998	17,261	210,696	18,700	139,000
Sheetings	1,240	121,155	250	74,789	14,600	26,200
Dyed Shirtings	...	35,454	...	14,564	3,400	32,300
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White ..	100	10,788	...	10,816	3,000	7,600
" " " Dyed ..	850	35,359	699	11,447	1,500	22,600
Damasks, Dyed	400	12,055	80	8,320	1,500	2,500
Chintzes	2,730	138,480	5,393	96,177	41,500	49,300
Turkey Red Shirtings	818	75,053	5,649	92,555	59,800	28,800
Velvets	278	55,515	924	43,937	?	1,700
Velveteens	102	10,713	426	11,005	8,600	5,000
Handkerchiefs	2,480	183,091	2,076	163,401	17,100	34,200
Muslins	100	66,190	2,992	59,268	6,000	5,800
Dimities	...	11,710	...	6,650	6,700	7,400
Spanish Stripes	900	51,301	3,623	51,933	5,200	4,200
Medium and Broad Cloths	986	28,499	3,525	38,703	21,600	10,500
Camlets	1,150	68,889	3,970	57,734	5,700	17,300
Long Ells	1,530	77,060	3,640	81,392	17,700	6,800
Lastings	420	36,012	3,210	35,332	10,400	9,400
Crape Lastings	130	5,146	...	1,896	5,300	3,100
Lustres, Plain	150	23,754	498	20,243	9,100	13,300
" Figured	2,092	106,580	5,100	83,579	12,100	31,500
" Crape	448	12,205	...	3,563	?	12,400
Pig Lead	229	77,478	5,941	98,184	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	1,176	70,489	4,036	114,334	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Kiangkwan, Kishon, Lombardy, Glenlyon, Atma, Borealis, Glaucus, Kiangyung, Peiho, several Coasters, and of sundry Re-exports.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

ARRIVALS.—(Not reported above.)—None.

DEPARTURES.—(Not reported above.)—November 5th, Siamese brig *Foochow*, for Siam; 6th, British steamer *Glenearn*, for New York.The French mail steamer *Anadyr* takes about 400 bales of SILK.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 4½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 5d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 4½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 5½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 6.77½. Private, Frs. 6.85. On India—Bombay Bank, Rupees 308 a 309. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 308 a 309. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 24½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 25½. Gold Bars, Tls. 184.50. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.35. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 78.30. Carolus, Sh. Tls. 86 per 100. Copper cash, 1,480 per tael.

SHARES.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report, at Noon, to-day, says:—The holidays have interfered with business, the only transactions reported are a lot of Bank shares at former rates, namely, 20% and exch. 74; a lot of S. S. N. shares at a Tael lower, namely, Tls. 66; and some Yangtszes at Tls. 630.

The weather changed suddenly on Friday morning. A northerly wind set in, bringing shortly a drizzling rain, and growing soon into a gale, with very dirty weather. The rain cleared on the following day, but the cold wind continued till Tuesday. Yesterday was bright and cold, but calm. The range of the thermometer has been from 72 to 33, which was the minimum on Monday night.

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Divid. Last Year.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and S'hai Banking Corp.	\$ 125	3 %	20 % Ex. 74.
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Stear Navigation Co.	Tls. 100	7 %	Tls. 66
Union Steam Navigation Company.	80	....	noml.
China Coast S. N. Co.	Tl. 100	5 %	Tls. 60
China Merchants S. N. Co.	500	15 %	nominal.
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	T. 20 p. sh.	210 ex divid.
Footing Dock Co.	100	10 %	80
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	11 %	Tls. 137
French Gas Co.	50	7 %	70
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	\$1,500	....	1,550 Ex. 73.
N. China I. Co. 1877	Tl. 400	....	850 ex div.
Union Ins. Society of Canton	500	....	\$ 725
Yangtze Insurance Association	Tl. 500	15 %	Tls. 630
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	10	....	15 noml.
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited)	\$ 200	12 %	\$ 205
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	200	\$ 46.19 p. sh.	56
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 %	100 noml.
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Comp.	Tl. 550	12 %	600 noml.
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co.	100	5 %	94
S'hai Tug Boat Ass.	100	....	nominal.
S'hai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.	100	8 %	105 noml.
Do. „ 1873.	100	8 %	104 „
Chinese Imperial Loan	£95	8 %	£100 noml.
Theatre Debentures	25	8 %	Tls. 17
Shanghai Racquet Club	120		90

Exchange.

Bank Sight Rate on Hongkong.. 7

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

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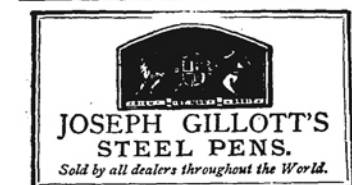
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 783 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1873.STANDARD LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

THE undersigned begs to notify that the Board of Directors at this place have power to pass proposals for Assurance, on the Lives of Persons residing at any Port of China or Japan.

ED. HOLDSWORTH,

Agent & Secretary to the Local Board.
1957 Shanghai, 6th Oct., 1874.
n o-a-f (c.a.) 31de



31de-76 23

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A

TRANSLATION

OF THE

PEKING GAZETTE

FOR

1875.

WITH A COMPLETE

INDEX.

AND A

GENEALOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

IMPERIAL FAMILY

OF

CHINA.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

DEATH OF H. I. M. TUNG-CHE,
APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS,
&c. &c. &c.

Copies of the

1872 and 1873 Editions can also be
procured.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received a copy of the Translation of the *Peking Gazette* for 1875, reprinted from the *North-China Herald*, and published at the office of that paper, Shanghai. This work, which has now been published for several years, is always useful for reference, being an excellent compendium of Chinese official proceedings, but the present volume is especially valuable, because it contains so much matter of unusual interest. The whole series of edicts in connection with the death of the Emperor Tung-chi and his Imperial Consort, together with the appointment of the Empresses Dowager as Regents during the minority of the present Emperor appeared during the year, and will well repay a second perusal, as throwing light on the manners of the Chinese Court. During the past year, too, the presence of foreigners in China has been, for the first time, noticed officially in the *Gazette*. One of the conditions exacted by Sir Thomas Wade, during the late negotiations on the Yunnan Outrage was that the leading features of those negotiations should be published, and the real position of foreigners in the country properly recognised. The appointment of Li Han-chang as High Commissioner to investigate the crime; his first report after arriving at Yunnan-fu; with certain edicts on the treaty

privileges of foreigners, and placing on a better footing the relations of Foreign Ministers with the heads of the Chief Departments of State at Peking are to be found in the pages of this handy little book. Its value is still further enhanced this year by an appendix in which is given a genealogical table of the Chinese Imperial family, together with an interesting commentary upon it, explanatory of the rather intricate relationships and the rules of adoption and succession observed. These volumes are records of important events—the one for the present year more particularly so—and should find a place on the book shelves of every one who takes an interest in Chinese questions. The volume for 1875 is uniform with the rest of the series, is legibly printed on good paper, and neatly got up.—*Daily Press*.

We have received for notice the Translation of the *Peking Gazette* for the year 1875. The book, as our readers need scarcely to be informed, is a continuation of similar publications for previous years, and is a reprint of the translations of the *Gazette* that appear from time to time in the *North-China Daily News*. It affords a large amount of entertaining reading matter for those interested in Chinese affairs, and is exceedingly valuable as a book of reference on the history of the Middle Kingdom. As is pointed out in the preface, the *Peking Gazette*, during the last year, gave publicity to many documents of unusual interest and importance. The death and obsequies of the Emperor, the election of a successor, the self-appointment of the Empresses Dowager as Regents during the minority of the child, the Yunnan affair, and other events of serious political import to the country, are described with faint and curious minuteness in the volume under notice. At the end of the book is given a genealogical table of the Imperial Family.—*China Mail*.

We acknowledge with thanks a copy of the most interesting and valuable publication we have received for some time—the *Peking Gazette* translations for 1875, reprinted from the *North-China Daily News*. It forms an excellent compendium of Chinese official proceedings, and the index has been so carefully compiled that a mere glance is all that is necessary for the reader to find anything he may want. The present volume is particularly interesting as giving us the various Edicts published in connection with the death of the late Emperor, all of which are quaint in the extreme; besides which we have Memorials and Decrees on Judicial and Revenue Administration: Civil and Military affairs—including public worship and instruction, female piety, superstition, meteorology, astronomy, astrology, geomancy, &c.: External Relations, including various state papers on the Yunnan outrage and the troubles in the North: Provincial and Colonial matters: and an Appendix, giving very full particulars with respect to the Chinese Imperial family, a subject with which people ought to be better acquainted than they are. It strikes us, however, that, as this very interesting little essay appears to have been written some time during the reign of Tung-chih—about a year and a half ago, in fact—some modifications might have been introduced with advantage. For instance, it reads rather comically that “up to the present time” (the title-page is dated 1876) “no issue has been vouchsafed to the ‘young sovereign.’” At first sight it appears as though the editor were lamenting the fact that the present baby-Emperor had no children, and it is not until we arrive at the foot-note two pages further on that we are informed, though we have been led previously to suspect, that the article is of somewhat ancient date. This should, we think, certainly have been changed. Otherwise we have nothing but praise to bestow. The volume is very tastefully bound, like its predecessor, in Imperial yellow, and does much credit to the care of its compiler.—*Courier*.

A good many readers of the *North-China Daily News* probably pass over the translations of the *Peking Gazette*, as likely to be dry and not to repay the trouble of perusal. And many of the edicts and memorials which compose each number have doubtless little interest except for students of Chinese polity. Some, however, are really of political importance,

and more have a quaint interest as illustrating the working of the Chinese system and the tone of thought of the people. Scarcely a day's *Gazette* fails to indicate some curious custom, and very often the memorials contain as much incident as a sensation of novel.

A curious light would be thrown on the history of China, and even of eastern Asia, for the last thousand years, if it were possible to collect and sketch the principal edicts which have found place in the “Court Announcements,” as the Chinese call the little brochure, during that period. It is, we believe, not known to what Emperor, or even to what dynasty, belongs the credit of inaugurating the publication, in this form, of edicts and memorials likely to have public interest; but it is known that the *Gazette* was published in the Tang dynasty, which began to reign in the first decade of the seventh century—and it may have been in existence centuries earlier.

The volume now before us would come, in after years, to hold a marked position in the series. For the first time, during the year just ended, the *Gazette* has deigned to notice officially the presence of foreigners in the country. As pointed out in the preface, one of the conditions exacted by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister during the course of the negotiations which ensued on the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan, was that the leading features of those negotiations should be published, and that the real position of foreigners in the country should be recognised more fittingly than had been hitherto done. And the appointment of Li Han-chang as a Commissioner to investigate the crime; his first report after his arrival at Yunnan-fu, and certain edicts emphasising the treaty privileges of foreigners, and placing on a better footing the relations of foreign Ministers with the Great Departments of State at Peking, will be found in its pages. The whole series of edicts connected with the death of the Emperor Tung-che and his Consort, and the appointment of the Empresses Dowager as regent, appeared during the year, and well deserve both perusal and record as examples of Court custom and etiquette, and models of the best style of Chinese eloquence. In connexion with this subject, too, a genealogical table of the Imperial family, which was published last spring in the *North-China Herald*, has been reprinted as an appendix, together with an exhaustive commentary upon it, explaining the various relationships and the rules of adoption and succession which are observed by the Imperial clan. Altogether, the volume is one of exceptional interest, and deserves a place in the library of every one who takes an interest in Chinese politics and literature.—*North-China Daily News*.

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11th April, 1875.

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